

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
25 April 2002 (25.04.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/32863 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C07D 209/08,
453/02, 403/04, 487/04, A61K 31/404, 31/439, 31/496,
A61P 25/00

SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA,
ZW.

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE01/02319

(22) International Filing Date: 19 October 2001 (19.10.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0003810-9 20 October 2000 (20.10.2000) SE
60/243,115 25 October 2000 (25.10.2000) US

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

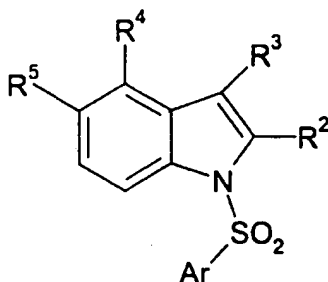
— as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the
earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii)) for the following desig-
nations AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE,
ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,
KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW,
MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE,
CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

Published:

— with international search report
— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: 2-, 3-, 4-, OR 5-SUBSTITUTED-N1-(BENZENSULFONYL)INDOLES AND THEIR USE IN THERAPY



(I)

(57) Abstract: The invention provides 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-substituted-N1-(ben-
zensulfonyl)indoles compounds of the general formula (I) in which Ar, R²,
R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are as defined in the specification. The said compounds have
affinity for the 5-HT₆ receptor and are useful for the treatment and prophyl-
axis of disorders relating to the said receptor, such as obesity and CNS
disorders.

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2-, 3-, 4-, or 5-substituted-N1-(benzensulfonyl)indoles and their use in therapy

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to novel 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-substituted-N1-(benzensulfonyl)indole compounds, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds and to the use of the compounds for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of obesity and CNS disorders as well as method of treatment of these disorders.

BACKGROUND ART

Obesity is a condition characterized in an increase in body fat content resulting in excess body weight above accepted norms. Obesity is the most important nutritional disorder in the western world and represents a major health problem in all industrialized countries. This disorder leads to increased mortality due to increased incidences of diseases such as cardiovascular disease, digestive disease, respiratory disease, cancer and NIDDM (type II diabetes). Searching for compounds, which reduce body weight has been going on for many decades. One line of research has been activation of serotonergic systems, either by direct activation of serotonin receptor subtypes or by inhibiting serotonin reuptake. The exact receptor subtype profile required is however not known.

Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine or 5-HT), a key transmitter of the peripheral and central nervous system, modulate a wide range of physiological and pathological functions, including anxiety, sleep regulation, aggression, feeding and depression. Multiple serotonin receptor subtypes have been identified and cloned. One of these, the 5-HT₆ receptor, was cloned by several groups in 1993 (M Ruat, E Traiffort, J-M Arrang, J Tardivel-Lacombe, J Diaz, R Leurs, J-C Schwartz. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 1993, 193 (1) 268-276; M Sebben, H Ansanay, J Bockaert, A Dumuis, *NeuroReport* 5, 2553-2557 (1994).) This receptor is positively coupled to adenylyl cyclase and displays affinity for antipsychotics such as clozapine. Recently, the effect of 5-HT₆ antagonist and 5-HT₆ antisense oligonucleotides to reduce food intake in rats has been reported (JC Bentley, CA Mardsen, AJ Sleight and KC Fone. Effect of 5-HT₆ antagonist Ro 04-6790 on food consumption in rats trained to a fixed feeding regime. *Br J Pharmacol.* 1999 Suppl. 126, P66; JC Bentley, AJ Sleight, CA Mardsen, KCF Fone.

5-HT₆ antisense oligonucleotide ICV affects rat performance in the water maze and feeding. *J Psychopharmacol Suppl* A64, 1997, 255).

Compounds with enhanced affinity and selectivity for the 5-HT₆ receptor have been identified, e.g. in WO 00/34242 and by M. Isaac, A. Slassi, T. Xin, N. MacLean, J.

- 5 Wilson, K. McCallum, H. Wang and L. Demchyshyn: 6-Bicyclopiperaziny-1-arylsulfonylindoles and 6-Bicyclopiperidinyl-1-arylsulfonylindoles derivatives as novel, potent and selective 5-HT₆ receptor antagonists; *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* 2000, 10, 1719-1721.

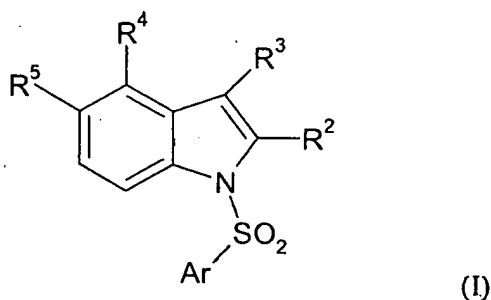
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention it has been found that the compounds of formula (I) show affinity for the 5-HT₆ receptor as antagonists at a low nanomolar range. The 5-HT₆ antagonist compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of obesity and for the treatment or prophylaxis of memory and

15 CNS disorders (schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and depression), Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorders (ADHD), drug abuse.

According to the invention a compound of the general formula (I) is provided:



20

wherein

Ar is

(1) phenyl,

(2) naphthyl,

25

(3) a 5- to 10-membered monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, or

(4) -R⁹-phenyl;

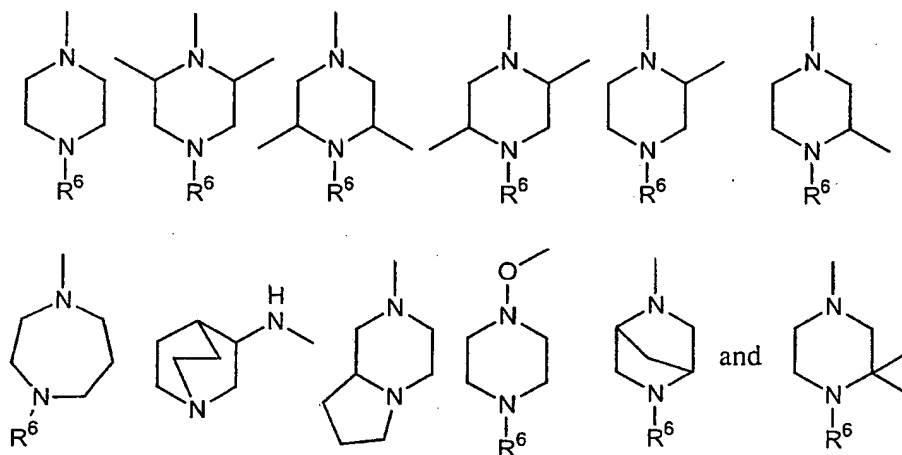
wherein each of phenyl, naphthyl, and heterocyclic ring is independently optionally substituted with halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, CF₃, hydroxyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxyl, OCF₃, COCF₃, CN,

- NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, -NR⁷R⁸, C₁₋₆ alkylcarboxyl, formyl, -C₁₋₆ alkyl-NH-CO-phenyl, -C₁₋₆ alkyl-CO-NH-phenyl, -NH-CO-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -CO-NR⁷R⁸, or SR⁷; wherein each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and R⁹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₂₋₆ alkenyl, each of which being optionally substituted with phenyl or phenyloxy;

R² is H, phenyl, I, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

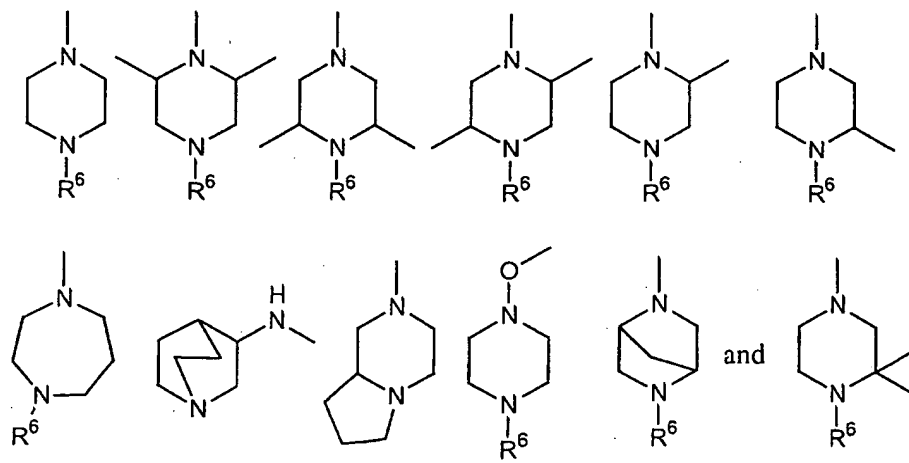
R³ is H or 3-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-en)yl;

R⁴ is H or a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



- wherein R⁶ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, or benzyl; and

R⁵ is H, hydroxy, C₁₋₃ alkoxy, F, NO₂, CF₃, OCF₃, or a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or stereoisomer thereof,

- with the proviso that when R² is alkyl, R⁴ is not H.

The term "C₁₋₆ alkyl" denotes a straight or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of said lower alkyl include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-

propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl and straight- and branched-chain pentyl and hexyl.

The term "C₁₋₆ alkoxy" denotes a straight or branched alkoxy group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of said lower alkoxy include methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, iso-propoxy, n-butoxy, iso-butoxy, sec-butoxy, t-butoxy and straight- and branched-chain pentoxy and hexoxy.

The term "halogen" shall mean fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

The term "heterocyclic ring" includes unsaturated, as well as saturated or partially saturated heterocyclic rings.

Preferred compounds of the invention are compounds of the general formula (I) wherein:

Ar is

(1) phenyl,

(2) 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl,

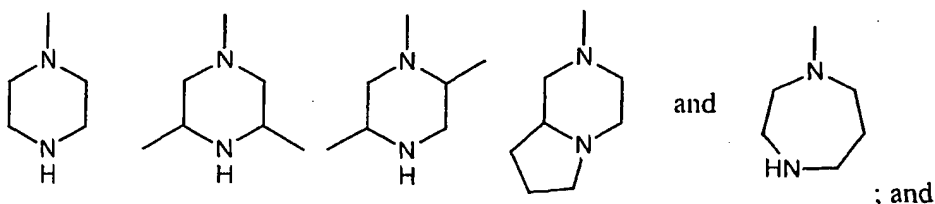
(3) a 5- to 10-membered monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, or

(4) -R⁹-phenyl;

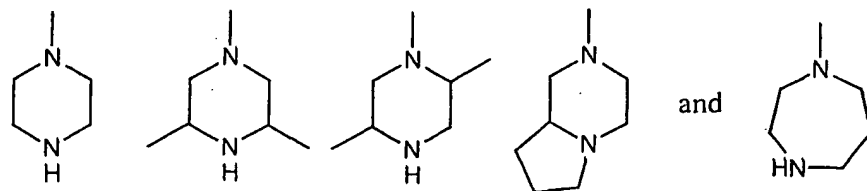
wherein each of phenyl, naphthyl, and heterocyclic ring is independently optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, C₁₋₆ alkyl, CF₃, hydroxyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxyl, OCF₃, phenyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, -NR⁷R⁸, -NH-CO-C₁₋₆ alkyl, or SR⁷, wherein each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and R⁹ is C₁₋₂ alkyl;

R² is H, phenyl, I, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of:



R⁵ is C₁₋₃ alkoxy or a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:

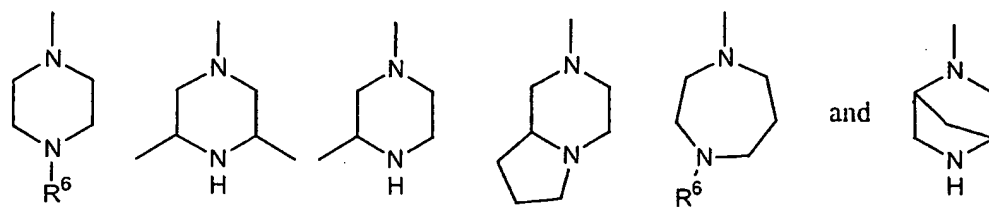


Other preferred compounds of the invention include those wherein:

- (a) Ar is phenyl, optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF₃, C₁₋₄ alkoxyl, OCF₃, CN, NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or -NR⁷R⁸, where each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or methyl.
- (b) Ar is 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl, each of which being optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF₃, C₁₋₄ alkoxyl, OCF₃, CN, NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or -NR⁷R⁸, where each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or methyl.
- (c) Ar is a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of furyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, diazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, indolyl, quinoliny, isoquinoliny, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, and benzoxadiazolyl, each of which being optionally substituted with halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, CF₃, hydroxyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxyl, OCF₃, CN, NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, -NR⁷R⁸, C₁₋₆ alkylcarboxyl, formyl, -NH-CO-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -CO-NR⁷R⁸, or SR⁷; wherein each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl.
- (d) Ar is a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzothienyl, and benzoxadiazolyl, each of which being optionally substituted with halogens or C₁₋₆ alkyl.
- (e) Ar is 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, or 4-pyridyl.
- (f) Ar is a 5- to 7-membered aromatic, partially saturated, or completely saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, or NR¹⁰, where R¹⁰ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, -CO-CF₃, or absent.
- (g) Ar is -R⁹-phenyl, wherein R⁹ is C₁₋₃ alkyl or C₂₋₃ alkenyl, each of which being optionally substituted with phenyl, and wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF₃, C₁₋₄ alkoxyl, OCF₃, CN, NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or -NR⁷R⁸; each of R⁷ and R⁸ being independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl.

Additional preferred compounds of the invention are compounds of the general formula (I) wherein each of R⁴ and R⁵ is independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:

6



wherein R⁶ is H, C₁₋₃ alkyl, or benzyl.

The following compounds are particularly preferred embodiments of the invention:

- 5 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-[(5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 3-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-en-3-yl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole
- 5-methoxy-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 10 4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-5-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 4-(2,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole,
- 4-(2,6-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole,
- 15 4-(1,4-diazepan-1-yl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole,
- 2-[1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]octahydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrazine 1-(2-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 20 N-(1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-3-yl)-N-{1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indol-4-yl}amine,
- 2-Ethyl-4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-[(phenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole,
- 2-ethyl-1-(4-methyl-phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 4-(2,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-2-ethyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole,
- 25 4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-5-fluoro-1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole,
- 5-fluoro-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl}-1H-indole,
- 5-chloro-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 5-chloro-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,
- 1-[(5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-5-methoxy-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-
- 30 indole,

1-[(5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-5-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,

1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole,

1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(4-piperidinyloxy)-1H-indole,

1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole.

5 Most preferred embodiments of the invention are the compounds

1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

4-(1-piperazinyl)-1-(3-pyridinylsulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride.

10 Certain compounds of formula (I) are capable of existing in stereoisomeric forms including diastereomers and enantiomers and the invention extends to each of these stereoisomeric forms and to mixtures thereof including racemates. The different stereoisomeric forms may be separated from each other by conventional methods. Any given isomer may be obtained by stereospecific or asymmetric synthesis. The invention also extends to any tautomeric forms and mixtures thereof.

15 The compounds of the formula (I) can form acid addition salts with acids such as conventional pharmaceutically acceptable acids, for example maleic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, acetic, fumaric, salicylic, citric, lactic, mandelic, tartaric and methanesulfonic.

20 Compounds of formula (I) may also form solvates such as hydrates and the invention also extends to these forms. When referred to herein, it is understood that the term "compound of formula (I)" also includes these forms.

The compounds according to formula (I) can conveniently be administered in a pharmaceutical composition containing the compound in combination with pharmacologically and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Such pharmaceutical
25 compositions can be prepared by methods and contain carriers or excipients which are well known in the art. A generally recognized compendium of such methods and ingredients is Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences by E.W. Martin (Mark Publ. Co., 15th Ed., 1975). The compounds and compositions can be administered orally, parenterally (for example, by intravenous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection),
30 transdermally, or rectally.

For oral therapeutic administration, the active compound may be combined with one or more excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like. Such compositions and preparations should contain at least 0.1% of active compound. The percentage of the

compositions and preparations may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 2 to about 60% of the weight of a given unit dosage form. The amount of active compound in such therapeutically useful compositions is such that an effective dosage level will be obtained.

5 The tablets, troches, pills, capsules, and the like may also contain the following: binders such as gum tragacanth, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; excipients such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent such as sucrose, fructose, lactose or aspartame or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, oil of
10 wintergreen, or cherry flavoring may be added. When the unit dosage form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier, such as a vegetable oil or a polyethylene glycol. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the solid unit dosage form. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with gelatin, wax, shellac or sugar and
15 the like. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose or fructose as a sweetening agent, methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavoring such as cherry or orange flavor. Of course, any material used in preparing any unit dosage form should be pharmaceutically acceptable and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active compound may be incorporated into sustained-release
20 preparations and devices.

 The compounds or compositions can also be administered intravenously, or intraperitoneally by infusion or injection. Solutions of the active compound or its salts can be prepared in water, optionally mixed with a nontoxic surfactant. Dispersions can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, triacetin, and mixtures thereof
25 and in oils.

 Useful dosages of the compounds of formula I can be determined by comparing their *in vitro* activity, and *in vivo* activity in animal models. Methods for the extrapolation of effective dosages in mice, and other animals, to humans are known to the art; for example, see U.S. Pat. No. 4,938,949.

30 The compound can be administered in unit dosage form; for example, containing about 0.05 mg to about 500 mg, conveniently about 0.1 mg to about 250 mg, most conveniently, about 1 mg to about 150 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form. The desired dose may be presented in a single dose or as divided doses administered at appropriate intervals.

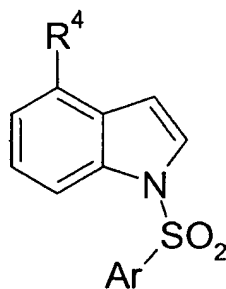
The compositions can be administered orally, sublingually, transdermally, or parenterally at dose levels of about 0.01 to about 150 mg/kg, preferably about 0.1 to about 50 mg/kg, and more preferably about 0.1 to about 30 mg/kg of mammal body weight.

5

TABLE I

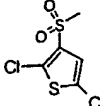

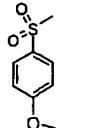

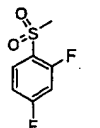

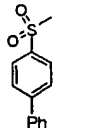

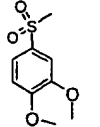

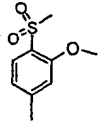

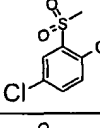

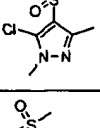

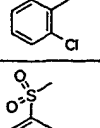

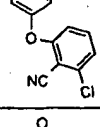

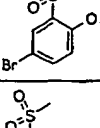

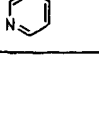

Compounds prepared according to synthetic schemes 1 or 2.

All compounds in Table I are hydrochlorides salts.



10

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁴
(7) 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(8) 1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(9) 1-(mesitylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(10) 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(11) N,N-dimethyl-N-(5-{[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-naphthyl)amine		
(12) 1-[(4-Propoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁴
(13) 1-[(2,5-Dichloro-3-thienyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(14) 1-[(4-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(15) 1-[(2,4-Difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(16) 1-[(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-ylsulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(17) 1-[(2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(18) 5-Methyl-2-methoxy-1-[[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl]phenyl ether hydrochloride		
(19) 1-[(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(20) 1-[(5-Chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(21) 1-[(3-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(22) 2-Chloro-5-(4-[[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl]phenoxy)benzonitrile hydrochloride		
(23) 4-Bromo-2-[[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl]phenyl methyl ether hydrochloride		
(24) 4-(1-Piperazinyl)-1-(3-pyridinylsulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		

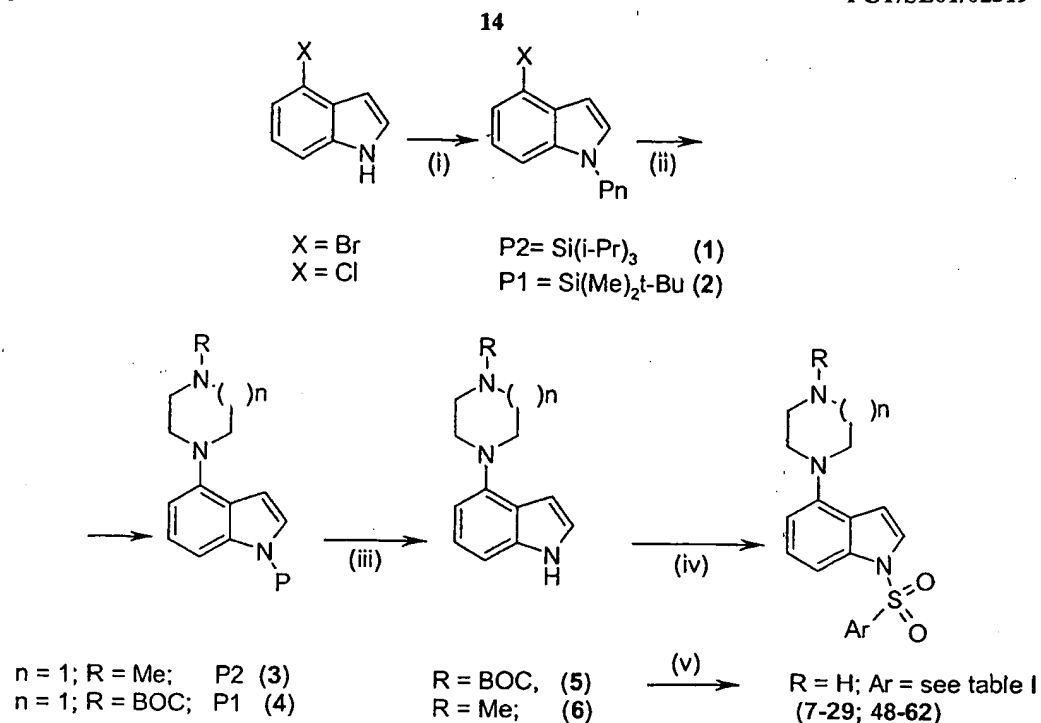
EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁴
(25) 7-[[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl]-2-(trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride		
(26) Methyl 2-[[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl]phenyl sulfone hydrochloride		
(27) 1-[[4-(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(28) 1-[[5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl]sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(29) 1-[[4-(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(32) 4-piperazine-N-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonyl)indole hydrochloride		
(33) 4-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-[[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H-indole		
(36) 1-[[2-(2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(37) 4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-[[2-(2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole		
(38) 1-[[2-(2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(39) 4-(5-aza-indolizidinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(40) 4-(4-methyl-1,4-diazepan-1-yl)-1-[[2-(2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole		

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ¹
(41) 4-(3-Methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(42) 4-(3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-[(2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole		
(43) 4-(4-isopropyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(44) 4-((1S,4S)-2-methyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(45) 4-(4-methyl-1-homopiperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(46) 4-(cis 3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(47) 4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(62) 1-[(N-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride		
(48) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-nitro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(49) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-nitro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(50) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-chloro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(51) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(E 2-phenyl-ethensulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(52) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		

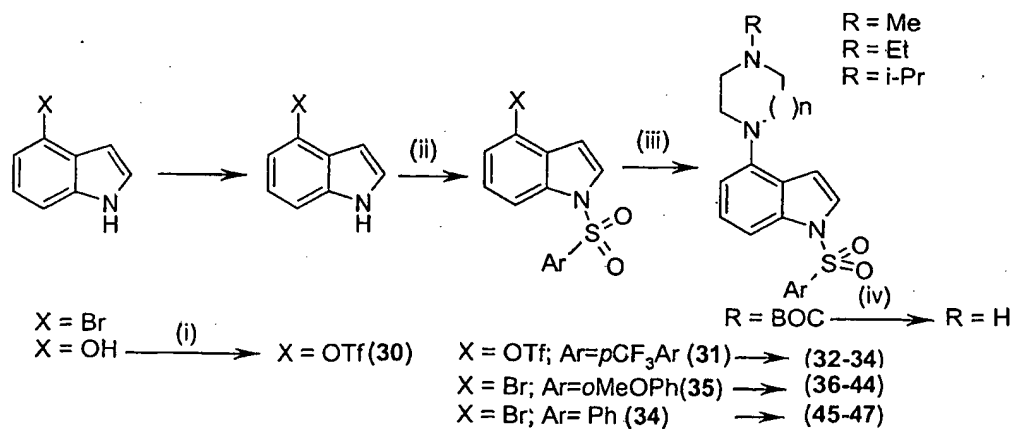
EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ¹
(53) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-cyanobenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(54) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-chloro-7-sulfonyl-2,1,3-benzoxadiazole sulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(55) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(3-cyanobenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(56) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-phenoxybenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(57) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-chlorophenylmethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(58) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-methylphenylmethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(59) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(1,1-diphenylethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole,		
(60) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-trifluoromethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(61) 4-Piperazinyl-1-(5-[(benzoylamino)methyl]thiophene-2-sulfonyl)-1H-indole		

General synthetic schemes

Scheme 1: (i) NaH, THF, TBDMSCl or TIPSCl in CH₂Cl₂; (ii) X = Br: t-Bu₃P, Pd(OAc)₂, Diamine of choice, NaOt-Bu, xylene; (iii) Bu₄NF 1M, THF or NaF, Ethyl
 5 Acetate; (iv) Ar-SO₂Cl, Py or NaOH or NaH CH₂Cl₂; (v) HCl in ether.



Scheme 2: (i) (CF₃SO₂)₂O, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂; (ii) Ar-SO₂Cl, Py or NaOH or NaH CH₂Cl₂; (iii) X = Br: t-Bu₃P, Pd(OAc)₂, Diamine of choice, Na-Ot-Bu, xylene; (iv) HCl in ether.



5

The assigned structures were confirmed by standard spectroscopical methods and elemental analysis and/or high resolution MS.

NMR spectra were obtained on Bruker 500 MHz or JEOL 270 MHz spectrometers at

10 25°C, and the chemical shift values are reported as parts per million (δ). MS spectra were acquired on a 2690 Separation Module (Waters) with a Platform LCZ

(Micromass). Flash chromatography was performed on Silica gel 60 (Merck) or

LiChroprep RP-18 (Merck). HPLC analysis were accomplished on a HP Series 1100, with a GROM-SIL 100 ODS-0 AB column, 4.6x50mm. The HPLC purifications were performed on preparative HPLC/ Mass system using YMC Combi prep ODS-AQ column, 56x20 mm, Gilson pumps, Dynamax UV-1 detector and Finnigan Mass
5 detector. The used eluents were H₂O and CH₃CN, both with 0.1% TFA. The purity of the compounds was determined by HPLC. Elemental analysis was performed at Structural Chemistry Department, Biovitrum AB, Stockholm. Melting points, when given, were obtained on a Büchi or a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

10

General Synthetic Methods

Method 1: Buchwald coupling between aryltriflates or arylhalides and amines

To a solution of the aryltriflate (1 equiv.) in xylene are added, under N₂ flush, Pd(OAc)₂
15 (0.6 equiv.), (R)-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (BINAP) (0.1 equiv.) and Cs₂CO₃ (3 equiv.), followed by amine (2 equiv.). The mixtures are heated to 100 °C-120 °C under stirring (TLC monitoring). Purification by flash chromatography [SiO₂, CHCl₃ to MeOH:CHCl₃:aq NH₃ (10:90: 0.4%)] afforded the final compounds. The final compounds are converted into their hydrochloride salts by dissolving the free bases in
20 methanol and diethyl ether (1:9) followed by the addition of HCl in diethyl ether.

Method 2: Buchwald coupling between arylhalides and amines

To a mixture of 4-bromoindoles (1 equiv), *t*-Bu₃P (0.05 equiv.) or 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)biphenyl (0.05 equiv.), and Pd (OAc)₂ (0.02 equiv.) in xylene
25 are added amines (2.8 equiv.) and NaOt-Bu (2.8 equiv.). The reactions are heated at 120 °C for 4h, filtered through celite and the solvent is removed. The crude mixtures are purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/heptane 1:4) to yield final compounds. The final compounds are converted in their hydrochloride salts according to the same procedure as described in Method 1.

30

Method 3: Sulfonylation in the presence of NaOH

Arylsulfonyl chlorides (0.75 mmol) are added to a cold (0°C) solution of indole
derivates (0.5 mmol), grounded NaOH (3 mmol) and tetrabutyl ammonium hydrogen

sulfate (0.05 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL). The mixtures are shaken for 30 min at 0°C and 30 min at room temperature. Each mixture is then filtered through a bed of hydromatrix (Varian; 3 cm) and silica gel (0.5 cm). The system is washed with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 3 mL) and the solvent is evaporated in vacuum. The resulting residues (final products as free
5 base) are dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) and HCl in ether is added (2 mL) and shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting precipitates are collected by filtration to give the final compounds as hydrochloride salts. The purity of the compounds is analyzed by LC and eventually purified by LC/MS if required.

10 **Method 4: Sulfonylation in the presence of NaH**

Sulfonylchlorides (1.5 equiv.) are added to indoles derivatives (1equiv.) and NaH 60% dispersion in oil (2 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 containing DMF (1%). After 1 h at room temperature the reactions are quenched with water, filtered and the solvent is removed. Purification by column chromatography (SiO_2 , CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH 9:1:0.4 % NH_3) gave the
15 final compounds. The final compounds are transformed into their hydrochloride salts by the procedure described in Method 1.

Method 5: Sulfonylation of sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A).

20 NaH (163 mg, 6.5 mmol) is added to a solution of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (1.50 g, 6.50 mmol) in THF (45 mL). The reaction is stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. The suspension is diluted to 60 mL with THF and distributed into 30 reaction vials (stock solution A). Diverse sulfonylchlorides (0.25 mmol) in THF (2 mL) are added to the stock solution A (2 mL). The reactions are shaken for 3 h followed by
25 addition of MeOH (100 μL). Polystyrene-trisamine (PS-trisamine) is added to the mixtures and the reactions are agitated at room temperature over night. The mixtures are filtered through a short silica column and the volatiles are removed. The crude products are dissolved in MeOH (2 mL) followed by addition of HCl/ether 2 M (4 mL). After 0.5 h the sample was centrifugated and the supernatant was decanted after 0.5 hrs. The
30 remaining solid was washed with (ether) and dried *in vacuo* to afford the hydrochloride salts.

EXAMPLE 1 (Intermediate)

4-Bromo-1-(tri-isopropylsilyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The NaH 60% dispersion in oil (0.94 g, 23.4 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-bromoindole (3.07 g, 15.6 mmol) and triisopropylsilyl chloride (3.62 g, 18.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and DMF (2 mL). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and quenched with water. The insoluble material was filtered off and the solvent was removed. Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/heptane 1:4) yielded 3.44 g (63%) of the title compound: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.42-6.63 (m, 5H), 1.66 (sept, *J* = 8 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 18H); MS (ESI) 354.4 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 2 (Intermediate)**N-tert-Butyl-trimethylsilyl-4-chloroindole (Scheme 1)**

4-Chloroindole (131.1 g, 0.871 mol) was dissolved in dry THF (0.5 L). The solution was chilled to 0 °C (ice bath, stirring). *t*-BuOK (97.6 g, 0.871 mol) was added in one portion and the stirring was continued for additional 5 minutes. Tert-butyltrimethylchlorosilane (131.3 g, 0.871 mol) was added portionwise over 10 min with a good stirring. The reaction is exothermic. After 30 minutes the reaction was quenched with water (20 ml) and pH was adjusted to 8-9 and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The organic phases were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and the volatiles were eliminated by vacuum. The residue was triturated and crystallized from heptane to yield 181 g (78%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (dd, *J* = 7.9 Hz, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, 1H), 0.96 (s, 9H), 0.62 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) 141.8; 131.7; 130.3; 125.9; 122.0; 119.7; 112.5; 103.5; 26.3; 19.5; -3.9; MS (ESI) 266.1 (M + H).

25

EXAMPLE 3 (Intermediate)**4-(4-Methyl-1-Piperazinyl)-1-(triisopropylsilyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)**

The compound was prepared according to Method 2 from 4-bromo-1-(triisopropylsilyl)indole (0.090 g, 0.255 mmol), *t*-Bu₃P (3.6 mg, 0.014 mmol), and Pd(OAc)₂ (1 mg, 0.0036 mmol) in xylene (3 mL) and 4-methyl-1-piperazine (0.135 g, 0.73 mmol) and NaOt-Bu (69 mg, 0.72 mmol). The crude was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/heptane 1:4) to yield 90 mg (84%) of pure material: ¹H

30

NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.19-6.56 (m, 5H), 3.31-3.25 (m, 4H), 2.71-2.63 (m, 4H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.76 (sept, J = 8 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 8 Hz, 18H); MS (ESI) 372.5 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

5 EXAMPLE 4 (Intermediate)

N-tert-Butyldimethylsilyl-4-(4-Boc-piperazinyl)-indole (Scheme 1)

The compound was prepared according to Method 2 from N-tert-butyldimethylsilyl -4-chloroindole (100 g, 376 mmol, 1 equiv.), tert-butyl 1-piperazinecarboxylate (84 g, 451
10 mmol), Palladium(II) acetate (1.26 g, 5.62 mmol, 2%), 2-(dicyclohexylphosphino)-biphenyl (3.95 g, 11.28 mmol, 4 mol %), tert-BuONa (50 g, 520 mmol, 1.4 equiv.) in toluene. The solution was cooled to room temperature and KH₂PO₄ (150 mL, 13 % aqueous solution) was added and pH was adjusted (pH = 8-9) followed by extraction with toluene (2 x 100 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated. The residue was
15 crystallized from heptane to yield 124.4 g (79.6%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.20 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, 1H), 6.60-6.57 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, 4H), 3.16 (t, 4H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.58 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 155.0; 145.5; 142.2; 129.9; 124.9; 122.0; 109.3; 107.2; 102.9; 79.8; 77.3; 51.5; 28.5; 26.4; 19.5; -3.8; MS (ESI) 416.4 (M + H).

20

EXAMPLE 5 (Intermediate)

4-(4-Boc-piperazinyl)-indole (Scheme 1)

A mixture of N-tert-butyldimethylsilyl-4-(4-tert-butyloxycarbonate-piperazinyl)-indole
25 (4) (116.9 g, 281 mmol), NaF (30 g, 714 mmol), AcOEt (440 g), water (200 mL) and Bu₄NSO₄ (2 g, 6 mmol) was heated under powerful stirring at 50-60°C under N₂ for 2 h. The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted once more by AcOEt (100 mL). The organic phases were dried (MgSO₄), evaporated and co-evaporated with ethanol. The residue was crystallized from ether:hexane (1:3) to yield
30 81.0 g (95.6%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.59 (bs, 1H); 7.12-7.02 (m, 3H), 6.58 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, 1H), 3.69 (t, 4H), 3.19 (t, 4H), 1.53 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 155.1; 145.5; 137.1; 123.2; 122.6; 121.4; 106.9; 106.5; 100.8;

80.0; 77.4; 51.4; 28.6; MS (ESI) 302.2 (M + H).

EXAMPLE 6 (Intermediate)

5 4-(4-Methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

A mixture of 4-(1-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(triisopropylsilyl)-1H-indole (110 mg, 0.296 mmol) and Bu₄NF 1M in THF (1 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. A mixture of CH₂Cl₂/heptane 1:1 (10 mL) was added followed by filtration through silica. The product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂: MeOH 9:1: 0.4% NH₃) to yield 60 mg (94 %) of the title product: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.11-6.41 (m, 5H), 3.30-3.23 (m, 4H), 2.71-2.66 (m, 4H), 2.37 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) 216.4 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 7

15

1-Phenylsulfonyl-4-piperazinylindole dihydrochloride

The title compound was prepared from 4-boc-piperazinyl-indole and phenylsulfonylchloride according to Method 3: ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 9.64 (brs, 2H), 7.98-7.94 (m, 4H), 7.80-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.70-7.65 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.22 (m, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 3.76 Hz, 1H), 6.81-6.77 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.20 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 144.79, 137.02, 135.22, 134.62, 129.82, 126.65, 125.63, 125.54, 123.49, 111.15, 107.87, 107.76, 47.81, 42.86. Anal. (C₁₈H₁₉N₃O₂S · 2HCl · 0.5 H₂O) C, H, N.

EXAMPLE 8

25

1-[(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.95 (br, 1 H), 7.71 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.38 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.27 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.14 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.13 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 6.77 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.64 (s, 3 H), 3.40-3.20 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 402 (M+H)⁺.

EXAMPLE 9

1-(Mesitylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 5 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and mesitylsulfonylchloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.10 (br, 1 H), 7.71 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.40-7.20 (m, 3 H), 7.00-6.80 (m, 2 H), 6.51 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.30-3.20 (m, 8 H), 2.41 (s, 6 H), 2.27 (s, 3 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 384 $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$.

10

EXAMPLE 10

1-(1-Naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- The title compound was prepared according 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and
15 naphthylsulfonylchloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.03 (br, 1 H), 8.63 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.43 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.34 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.15-8.05 (m, 2 H), 7.80-7.65 (m, 3 H), 7.41 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.18 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.93 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.74 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.30-3.20 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 392 $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$.

20

EXAMPLE 11

N,N-Dimethyl-5-([4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl)-1-naphthalenamine hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 25 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 5-N,N-dimethyl-naphthalenamine-1-sulfonylchloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.25 (br, 1H), 8.63 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.41 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.29 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 8.12 (m, 2 H), 7.80-7.65 (m, 3 H), 7.41 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.18 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.93 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.74 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.30-3.20 (m, 8 H), 2.82 (m,
30 6 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 435 $(\text{M}+\text{H})^+$.

EXAMPLE 12

1-[(4-Propoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 5 The title compound was prepared according from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 4-propoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.03 (br, 1 H), 7.89 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2 H), 7.78 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.61 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.25 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.07 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2 H), 6.93 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 6.67 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 4.01 (t, J = 7 Hz, 2 H), 3.28 (m, 8 H), 1.66 (m, 2 H), 1.38 (m, 2 H), 0.88 (t, J = 7 Hz, 2 H). MS (ESI+) for m/z 414 ($M+H$) $^+$.
- 10

EXAMPLE 13

1-[(2,5-Dichloro-3-thienyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 15 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2,5-dichloro-3-thienylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.24 (br, 1 H), 7.78 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (s, 1 H), 7.57 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.29 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.01 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.31 (m, 8 H). MS (ESI+) for m/z 416 ($M+H$) $^+$.
- 20

EXAMPLE 14

1-[(4-Methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 25 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 4-methoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.07 (br, 1 H), 7.90 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2 H), 7.78 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.61 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.25 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.09 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2 H), 6.92 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 6.68 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H), 3.24 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 371 ($M+H$) $^+$.
- 30

EXAMPLE 15

1-[(2,4-Difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride

(Scheme 1)

- 5 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2,4-difluorophenylsulfonylchloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.41 (br, 1 H), 8.24 (m, 1 H), 7.75 (m, 1 H), 7.58 (m, 1 H), 7.47 -7.33 (m, 2 H), 7.23 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.70 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.25 (m, 8 H). MS (ESI+) for m/z 378 (M+H) $^+$.

10

EXAMPLE 16

1-[(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4-yl-sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride

(Scheme 1)

- 15 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 1,1'-biphenyl-4-ylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.26 (br, 1 H), 8.04 (m, 2 H), 7.88 (m, 3 H), 7.67 (m, 3 H), 7.46 (m, 3 H), 7.27 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.96 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.80 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.25 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 418 (M+H) $^+$.

20

EXAMPLE 17

1-[(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride

(Scheme 1)

- 25 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 3,4-dimethoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.00 (br, 1 H), 7.82 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (m, 1 H), 7.40 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.10 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.90 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 6.78 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.78 (s, 6 H), 3.24 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 402 (M+H) $^+$.
- 30

EXAMPLE 18

5-Methyl-2-methoxyl-[[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl]phenyl ether hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 5 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 5-methyl-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.45 (br, 1 H), 7.92 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.70 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.30 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.13 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.01-6.92 (m, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 6.73 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 3.26 (m, 8 H), 3.32 (s, 3 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 386 ($M+H$) $^+$.

10

EXAMPLE 19

1-[(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 15 The title compound was prepared according from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2,5-dichlorophenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.09 (br, 1 H), 8.25 (d, J = 3 Hz, 1 H), 7.91-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.36 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.23 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (d, J = 3 Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.26 (m, 8 H).

20

EXAMPLE 20

1-[(5-Chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 25 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 5-chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl-sulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.17 (br, 1 H), 7.78 (d, J = 3 Hz, 1 H), 7.49 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.28 (t, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.93 (d, J = 3 Hz, 1 H), 6.87 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.28 (m, 8 H), 2.34 (s, 3H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 394 ($M+H$) $^+$.

30

EXAMPLE 21

1-[(3-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride
(Scheme 1)

- 5 The compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 3-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.21 (br, 1 H), 7.89 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.82 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.19 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.10 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.01 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.29 (m, 8 H), 2.54 (s, 3 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 390 ($M+H$) $^+$.

10

EXAMPLE 22

2-Chloro-5-(4-{[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl}phenoxy)benzonitrile hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 15 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2-chloro-5-[(4-(piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]-sulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.20 (br, 1 H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2 H), 7.81 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.75-7.55 (m, 3 H), 7.30 – 7.15 (m, 4 H), 6.97 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.27 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 493 (M) $^+$, 495.

20

EXAMPLE 23

4-Bromo-2-{[4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl}phenyl methyl ether hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

- 25 The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 4-bromo-2-phenylmethylethersulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.40 (br, 1 H), 8.12 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.72 (d, $J = 5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.25 – 7.10 (m, 2 H), 6.89 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.78 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 3.29 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 450 (M) $^+$, 452.

30

EXAMPLE 24

4-(1-Piperazinyl)-1-(3-pyridinylsulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 3-pyridinylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.37 (br, 1 H), 9.18 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 8.86 (d, $J=5$ Hz, 1 H), 8.39 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.70 – 7.60 (m, 2 H), 7.27 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.00 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.24 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 343 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

EXAMPLE 25

7-{{4-(1-Piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}-2-(trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2-(trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolinsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6) The experiment was done at 100°C δ 9.25 (br, 1 H), 7.94 (br, 1 H), 7.75 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.71 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 7.63 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.41 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.26 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.90 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.81 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 4.80 (s, 2 H), 3.79 (m, 2 H), 3.35 – 3.25 (m, 8 H), 2.97 (m, 2 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 493 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

EXAMPLE 26

20

Methyl 2-{{4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}phenyl sulfone hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2-methylsulfonyl-phenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: ^1H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.22 (br, 1 H), 8.29 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.99 (t, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.90 – 7.80 (m, 2 H), 7.43 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.30 – 7.15 (m, 2 H), 7.04 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1 H), 6.85 (d, $J=8$ Hz, 1 H), 3.56 (s, 3 H), 3.29 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for m/z 420 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$.

EXAMPLE 27

30

1-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 2-methylsulfonyl-phenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 4 yield the hydrochloride

(yield 70%), HPLC purity >95%; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 3.26 (bs, 8H), 6.80 (bs, 1H), 6.95 (bs, 1H), 7.26 (bs, 1H), 7.61 (app t, 2H), 7.80 (bs, 1H), 8.06 (bs, 1H), 9.30 (bs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 165.20, 144.94, 135.14, 133.31, 130.06 (2C), 125.62 (2C), 123.50, 117.25, 117.06, 111.15, 107.92, 107.71, 47.82 (2C), 42.98 (2C); MS (posES-FIA) m/z 360 (M+H).

EXAMPLE 28

1-[(5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole and 1-[(5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl)sulfonyl chloride according to Method 4 to afford the hydrochloride salt (yield 45%), HPLC purity >95%; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 2.65 (s, 3H), 3.26 (bs, 8H), 6.82 (app d, 1H), 7.00 (appd, 1H), 7.28 (app t, 1H), 7.60 (app dd, 2H), 7.87 (app d, 1H), 8.08-8.12 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆) δ 145.05, 139.82, 139.35, 137.46, 135.14, 133.31, 130.96, 128.70 (2C), 125.62, 124.89, 124.12, 123.52, 111.42, 107.91, 107.71, 47.87 (2C), 43.03 (2C), 12.27; MS (posES-FIA) m/z 446 (M+H).

EXAMPLE 29

4-(4-Methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(4-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared 4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole and *p*-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride according to Method 4 (45 %): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.81-6.77 (m, 9H), 3.62-3.02 (m, 8H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) 370.5 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE (Intermediate) 30

30

Synthesis of 4-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)indole (Scheme 2)

Et₃N (1.6 mL, 11.3 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-hydroxyindole (1.0g, 7.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The reaction was cooled (ice bath) followed by the careful

addition of a solution N-phenyl-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonamide) (2.6g, 7.5 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 . The reaction was washed with aqueous K_2CO_3 after 10 minutes, dried (K_2CO_3) and filtered. The volatiles were eliminated by vacuum to give 2.9 g of a light brown oil that was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , CHCl_3). This gave 2.47g (62%) of the
5 title product as a light orange oil. Purity according to GC analysis was 92%. ^1H NMR (MeOH- d_3): δ 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.15 (t, 1H), 7.00 (d, 1H), 6.50 (d, 1H).

EXAMPLE (Intermediate) 31

10 **Synthesis of 4-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)(N-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonyl)indole (Scheme 2)**

A solution of 4-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)indole (2.28 g, 8.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 was added dropwise over 10 minutes to a mixture of NaH (619 mg, 25.8 mmol) prewashed with heptane) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and DMF (0.5 mL) under N_2 . A solution of 4-
15 (trifluoromethyl)-benzenesulfonyl chloride (2.31 g, 9.5 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) was then added slowly at 0°C . The mixture was left at room temperature under stirring for 1 h. The reaction was then quenched carefully with water, the organic phase isolated, dried, filtered through silica and concentrated to yield 3.3 g crude product as a red oil. The product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , heptane to heptane/EtOAc
20 10:1 to yield 2.43 g (59%) of the title product as a colorless oil. HPLC analysis 100%. MS m/z = 496 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$). ^1H NMR (MeOH- d_3): δ 8.20 (d, 2H), 8.1 (d, 1H), 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.45 (t, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 6.85 (d, 1H).

EXAMPLE 32

25

4-Piperazino-N-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonyl)indole hydrochloride (Scheme 2)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)(N-(4-trifluoromethyl)-phenylsulfonyl)indole (200 mg, 0.42 mmol) and piperazine (72 mg, 0.84 mmol) according to Method 1. Purification by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , CHCl_3
30 to MeOH: CHCl_3 10:90: 0.4% aq NH_3) afforded to 10 mg of a yellow oil. This was dissolved in ethanol and HCl/ether was added and allowed to stir for a few hours. The solid was filtered to yield 10 mg final product as a beige solid that was further purified by preparative HPLC to give, after formation of the HCl salt, the final product (38 mg,

51 %) as an off-white solid. HPLC 97 %. MS (posEI) $m/z=410$ (M+H). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 8.12 (d, 2H, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 7.84 (d, 2H, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 7.76-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 1H), 6.88- 6.85 (m, 2H) 3.44-3.30 (m, 8H, partly hidden).

5 **EXAMPLE 33**

4-(3-Methylpiperazine)-(N-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonyl)indole dihydrochloride (Scheme 2)

The title compound was prepared from 4-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)(N-(4-trifluoromethyl)-phenylsulfonyl)indole and *rac*-2-methylpiperazine according to Method 1. Filtration through silica using CHCl_3 to $\text{MeOH}:\text{CHCl}_3$ 10:90: 0.4% aq NH_3 as eluent gave 48 mg of final product as a beige solid. mp 145°C (dec); ^1H NMR ($\text{MeOH}-d_3$): δ 8.10 (d, 2H), 7.85 (d, 2H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 6.85 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 5H), 3.00 (t, 1H), 2.85 (t, 1H), 1.35 (d, 3H);). HPLC 94%; MS (posEI) $m/z=424$ (M+H). Anal. ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}\cdot 2\text{HCl}$) C, H, N, S. N calcd. 8.47, found 9.32.

EXAMPLE (Intermediate) 34

20 **4-Bromo-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole** (Scheme 2)

4-Bromo-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole was prepared from 4-bromoindole and phenylsulfonyl chloride according to Method 4 to afford 3.1 g (91 %) of a light purple solid: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.94 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, 4 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.19-7.13 (m, 1H), 6.72 (dd, $J = 1, 4$ Hz, 1H); MS (ESI) 419.9 + 421.9 (M + H) $^+$; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE (Intermediate) 35

4-Bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 2)

30 The compound was prepared from 4-bromoindole (1.02g, 5.25 mmol) and *o*-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (a 9:1 mixture of *ortho* and *para* methyl isomers) (1.29 g, 6.78 mmol) according to method 4. Purification by column chromatography (SiO_2 , CH_2Cl_2 :heptane) gave 1.6 g (87 %) of the title compound which contains ca 10 % of the

p-methyl isomer) as a light purple viscous oil: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.94-6.68 (m, 9H), 2.52 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) 352.3 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 36

5

4-(4-Methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 2)

The title compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (0.135 mg, 0.385 mmol) and 4-methyl-1-piperazine (0.143 mg, 0.77 mmol) according to Method 2. The product purified by flash column chromatography (SiO_2 , CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH 9:1: 0.4% NH_3) and converted into its HCl salt to afford 15 mg (10 %): ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.97-6.79 (m, 9H), 3.72-3.07 (m, 8H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.48 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) 370.0 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

15

EXAMPLE 37

4-(4-Ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The compounds was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 4-ethyl-1-piperazine according to Method 1. The product was isolated by column chromatography (SiO_2 , CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH/heptane:0.4% NH_3) and converted into its hydrochloride salt by addition of HCl/ether to give 85 mg (40%) of a white solid: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.95-6.61 (m, 9H), 3.41-3.26 (m, 8H), 3.20-3.07 (m, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.42 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) 384.0 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

25

EXAMPLE 38

4-(1-Piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and piperazine according to Method 1 to give 25 mg (12 %) of a white solid: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.91-6.79 (m, 9H), 3.49-3.30 (m, 8H), 2.48 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) 356.1 ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

30

EXAMPLE 39

4-(5-Aza-indolizidiny)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 5-aza-indolizidiny according to Method 1 to give 30 mg (13 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR on free base (CDCl₃) δ 7.85-7.66 (m, 9H), 3.63-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.16-2.93 (m, 3H), 2.67-2.45 (m, 5H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.33-2.19 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.74 (m, 4H), 1.52-1.44 (m, 1H); MS (ESI) 396.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 40**4-(4-Methyl-1-homopiperaziny)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (scheme 1)**

The compounds was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 4-methyl-1-homopiperazine according Method 1 to give 20 mg (13%) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.91-6.73 (m, 9H), 3.74-3.45 (m, 8H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.34-2.26 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) 384.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 41**4-(3-Methyl-1-piperaziny)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)**

The compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 3-methylpiperazine according to Method 1 to give 110 mg (38 %) of a white solid: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.92-6.82 (m, 9H), 3.64-3.39 (m, 5H), 3.12-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 7 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) 370.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 94 %.

EXAMPLE 42**4-(*cis*-3,5-Dimethyl-1-piperaziny)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)**

The compound was prepared according from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and *cis*-3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazine according to Method 1 to give 10 mg (4 %) of a white solid: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.90-6.82 (m, 9H), 3.69-3.58 (m, 4H), 2.83-

2.74 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.41 (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) 492.1 ($M + H$)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95%.

EXAMPLE 43

5

4-(4-Isopropyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 4-isopropyl-1-piperazine according to Method 1 to give 75 mg (56 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.92-6.81 (m, 9H), 3.75-3.56 (m, 5H), 3.48-3.40 (m, 2H),
10 3.19-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.44 (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) 398.1 ($M + H$)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 44

15

4-((1S,4S)-2-Methyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(2-methyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and (1S,4S)-2-methyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane according to Method 1 to give 25 mg (19 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.91-6.44 (m, 9H), 4.67-4.63 (m, 1H),
20 4.35-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.07 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.72-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.17 (m, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 2.33-2.31 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) 382.1 ($M + H$)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 45

25

4-(4-Methyl-1-homopiperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 4-methyl-1-homopiperazine according to Method 1 to give 4 mg (2 %) of a white solid:

¹H NMR for free base (CDCl₃) δ 7.86-7.11 (m, 8H), 6.71 (d, $J = 4$ Hz, 1H) 6.54 (d, $J =$
30 8 Hz, 1H), 3.60-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.52-3.48 (m, 2H), 2.81-2.78 (m, 2H), 2.68-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.04-2.00 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) 370.1 ($M + H$)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 46

4-(*cis* 3,5-Dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and *cis* 3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazine according to Method 1 to give 138 mg (52 %) of a white solid: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.93-6.82 (m, 10 H), 3.64-3.59 (m, 4 H), 2.77-2.68 (m, 2 H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 6 H); MS (ESI) 370.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 47**4-(4-Ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole** (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared from 4-bromo-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole and 4-ethylpiperazine according to Method 1 to afford 129 mg (48 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.94-6.81 (m, 10 H), 3.69-3.62 (m, 4 H), 2.34-3.26 (partly hidden) (m, 4 H), 3.14-3.04 (m, 2 H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 3 H); MS (ESI) 370.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) >95%.

EXAMPLE 48**4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-nitro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole** (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 60.3 mg (86 %) as HCl salt: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 8.34 (d, 2 H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 8.18 (d, 2 H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.76-7.69 (m, 2 H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 1H), 6.90- 6.85 (m, 2 H) 3.44-3.30 (m, 8 H, partly obscured); MS (ESI) 386.9 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95%.

EXAMPLE 49**4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-bromo-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole** (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinylindole (stock solution A) to give 40.3 mg (53 %) as HCl salt ; ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.81-7.61 (m, 6

H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 1 H), 6.86- 6.83 (m, 2 H) 3.44-3.30 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI) 419.9, 421.9 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 98 %.

EXAMPLE 50

5

4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-chloro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-chloro-benzenesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 42 mg (61 %) as HCl salt: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.88 (d, 2 H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.72-7.63 (m, 2 H), 7.50 (d, 2 H, J = 8.7 Hz), 7.30-7.24 (m, 1 H), 6.86-6.84 (m, 2 H) 3.44-3.31 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI) 375.9, 377.9 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95%.

10

EXAMPLE 51

4-Piperazinyl-1-(*E* 2-phenyl-ethensulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 1-(*E* 2-phenyl-ethensulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 8 mg (11 %) as HCl salt: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.78 (d, 1 H, J = 15.4 Hz) 7.68-7.25 (m, 9 H), 7.16 (d, 1 H, J = 15.4), 6.88- 6.84 (m, 2 H) 3.46-3.34 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI) 368.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 97%.

20

EXAMPLE 52

4-Piperazinyl-1-(3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 42 mg (61 %) of a white solid: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 8.21-8.16 (m, 2 H) 7.96-7.93 (m, 1 H), 7.34-7.27 (m, 1 H), 6.89- 6.85 (m, 2 H) 3.44-3.32 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI) 410.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95%.

30

EXAMPLE 53

4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-cyanobenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-cyanobenzenesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 28 mg (42 %) of a white solid: MS (ESI) 367.0 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95 %.

5

EXAMPLE 54

4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-chloro-7-chloro-2,1,3-benzoxadiazole sulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

10 The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-chloro-7-chlorosulfonyl-2,1,3-benzoxadiazole sulfonylchloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 12 mg (16 %) of a white solid: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ 8.42 (d, 2 H, J = 7.1 Hz), 7.84-7.63 (m, 3 H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 1 H), 6.85- 6.81 (m, 2 H) 3.43-3.27 (m, 8 H, partly hidden); MS (ESI) 418.0
15 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 91%.

EXAMPLE 55

4-Piperazinyl-1-(3-cyanobenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

20 The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonyl chloride and sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 68 mg (50 %) of a white solid: MS (ESI) 367.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 93%.

25 EXAMPLE 56

4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-phenoxybenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-phenoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride and sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-
30 piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 68 mg (87 %) of a white solid: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD) 7.82-7.59 (m, 4 H), 7.76-7.34 (m, 4 H), 6.88- 6.78 (m, 6 H) 3.45-3.30 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI) 434.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95%.

EXAMPLE 57

4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-chlorophenylmethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-chlorophenylmethanesulfonyl chloride and sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 3 mg (4 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.44 (d, 1 H, J = 8.2 Hz) 7.24-7.18 (m, 4 H), 6.87-6.84 (m, 3 H), 6.69-6.67 (m, 1 H) 4.72 (s, 2 H) 3.43-3.31 (m, 8 H, partly hidden); MS (ESI) 390.0, 392.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 91%.

10 **EXAMPLE 58****4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-methylphenylmethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)**

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-methylphenylmethanesulfonyl chloride and sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 9 mg (13 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.46 (d, 1 H, J = 8.4 Hz) 7.24-7.18 (m, 1 H), 7.06 (d, 1 H, J = 4.0 Hz) 6.95-6.85 (m, 3 H), 6.76-6.64 (m, 3 H) 4.65 (s, 2 H) 3.47-3.35 (m, 8 H) 2.24 (s, 3 H); MS (ESI) 370.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 95 %.

20 **EXAMPLE 59****4-Piperazinyl-1-(1,1-diphenylethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)**

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 1,1-diphenylethanesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 57 mg (71 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.59 (d, 1 H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.31-7.25 (m, 1 H), 7.12-7.05 (m, 10 H), 6.86-6.83 (m, 1 H) 6.50-6.48 (m, 1 H) 6.42 (t, 1 H, J = 6.6 Hz) 4.28 (d, 2 H, J = 6.6 Hz) 3.47-3.32 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI) 446.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 92 %.

30 **EXAMPLE 60****4-Piperazinyl-1-(4-trifluoromethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)**

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 4-trifluoromethoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 46 mg (60 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 8.07-8.04 (m, 2 H), 7.75-7.72 (m, 1 H) 7.67-7.68 (m, 1 H) 7.43-7.40 (m, 2 H), 7.32-7.20 (m, 1 H) 6.87- 6.85 (m, 2 H) 3.44-3.31 (m, 8 H, partly hidden); MS (ESI) 426.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 93%.

EXAMPLE 61

10 4-Piperazinyl-1-(5-[(benzoylamino)methyl]thiophene-2-sulfonyl)-1H-indole (Scheme 1)

The title compound was prepared according to Method 5 from 5-[(benzoylamino)methyl]thiophene-2-sulfonylchloride and the sodium salt of 4-(4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl)-piperazinyl-indole (stock solution A) to give 5 mg (6 %) of a white solid: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.79-7.42 (m, 8 H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 1 H) 7.00-6.98 (m, 1 H) 6.85-6.81 (m, 2 H) 3.39-3.28 (m, 8 H, partly hidden); MS (ESI) 481.1 (M + H)⁺; Purity (HPLC) 91%.

EXAMPLE 62

20

1-[(N-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride

The compound was prepared from 4-(4-boc-piperazinyl)-indole 1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)sulfonyl chloride according to Method 3: Yield: 74 %. ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.23 (br, 1 H), 8.25 (s, 1 H), 7.75 (s, 1 H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 3 Hz, 1 H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 3 Hz, 1 H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.27 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI⁺) for *m/z* 346 (M+H)⁺.

Scheme 3 (i) (iPr)₃Si, NaH, dimethylformamide/dichlorometane; R⁵ (when it is different than H) (tBu)₃P, Pd(OAc)₂, NaOtBu; (iii) Bu₄NF in THF, acetonitrile; (iv) R¹ (ArSO₂- as indicated in Table II), NaOH, dichlorometane.

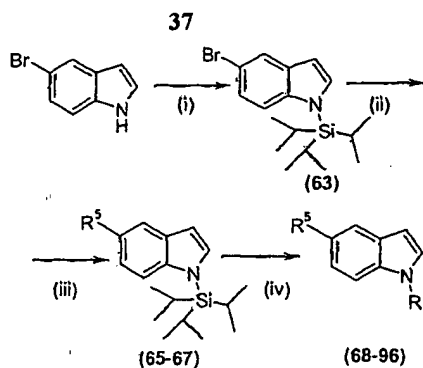
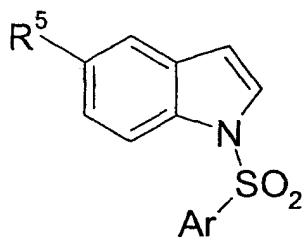


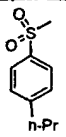
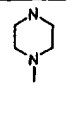
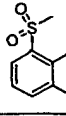
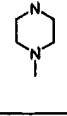
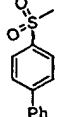

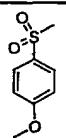
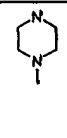
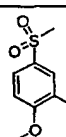
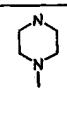
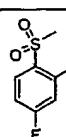

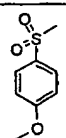
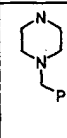
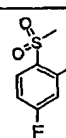
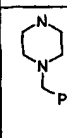

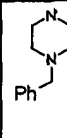
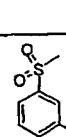
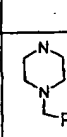
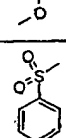
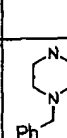
TABLE II

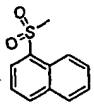
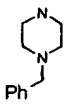
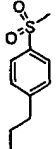
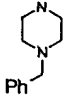
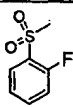
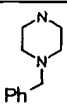
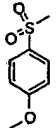

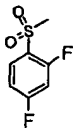

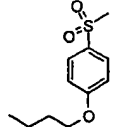

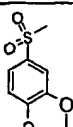

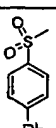

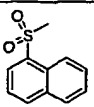

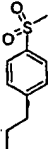

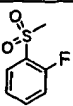

Compounds prepared according to synthetic scheme 3.

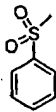



5

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁵
(68) 5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(69) 1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(70) 5-(4-isopropyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(71) 5-(4-isopropyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole		
(72) 1-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-5-(4-propyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(73) 1-[(3-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-5-(4-propyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁵
(74) 5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-[(4-propylphenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole		
(75) 5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-1H-indole		
(76) 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylsulfonyl)-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(77) 1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(78) 1-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(79) 1-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		
(80) N-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(81) N-(2,4-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride BVT.1311		
(82) N-(4-Butoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(83) N-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(84) N-(Biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁵
(85) N-(Naphthalene-2-sulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(86) N-(4-Propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(87) N-(3-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(88) N-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(89) N-(2,4-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(90) N-(4-Butoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride		
(91) N-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride		
(92) N-(Biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride		
(93) N-(Naphthalene-2-sulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride		
(94) N-(4-Propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride		
(95) N-(3-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride		

EXAMPLE	-SO ₂ -Ar	R ⁵
(96) N-Benzenesulfonyl-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-5-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole		

EXAMPLE 63 (Intermediate)

5 5-Bromo-1-triisopropylsilyl-indole

5-Bromoindole (3.92 g; 20 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (100 mL) and DMF (1 mL). NaH (0.88 g, 22 mmol; 60% in oil) was added to the cooled solution. After stirring for 15 minutes, triisopropylsilyl chloride (3.86 g, 20 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. After 3 h, water (1 mL) was added, followed by MgSO₄. The mixture
 10 was filtered and concentrated and the residue put through a silica column with hexane as eluent. The product was obtained as a pale yellow oil (5.96 g, 17 mmol; yield 85 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.13 (18 H, d, J=8), 1.67 (3 H, m), 6.55 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.21 (1 H, dd, J=9, 2), 7.24 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.36 (1 H, d, J=9) and 7.74 (1 H, d, J=2).

15 EXAMPLE 64 (Intermediate)

5-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

5-Bromo-1-triisopropylsilyl-indole (5.8 g, 16.4 mmol), N-methylpiperazine (1.8 g, 18 mmol), NaOt-Bu (2.2 g, 23 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (37 mg, 0.16 mmol), *P**t*-Bu₃ (66 mg, 0.33
 20 mmol) and xylene (30 mL) were mixed and heated to 130 °C under stirring for 5 h. The crude material was chromatographed on a silica column using DCM/MeOH 95/5 as eluent. Concentration of the main fractions left 5.6 g of an oil which was dissolved in MeCN (10 mL), 20 mL of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF was added and the mixture left over-night. The reaction mixture was put on a silica column
 25 and eluted with DCM/MeOH 95/5 to give the product as an oil (2 g, 9.3 mmol; yield 57 %) ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.37 (3 H, s), 2.64 (4 H, t, J=5), 3.19 (4 H, t, J=5), 6.44-6.48 (1 H, m), 6.95-7.00 (1 H, m), 7.16 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.18 (1 H, d, J=2), 7.29 (1 H, d, J=9) and 8.12 (1 H, bs).

30 Intermediates 65-67 were prepared using the same method as for intermediate 64.

EXAMPLE 65 (Intermediate)

5-(4-Isopropylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

5 (0.46 g, 1.9 mmol; yield 63 %), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.12 (6 H, d, J=7), 2.70-2.78 (5 H, m), 3.15-3.22 (4 H, m), 6.45-6.49 (1 H, m), 6.97-7.01 (1 H, dm), 7.14-7.19 (2 H, m), 7.30 (1 H, d, J=9) and 8.05 (1 H, bs).

EXAMPLE 66 (Intermediate)

10

5-(4-Benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

(3.6 g, 12.4 mmol; yield 55 %), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.67 (4 H, t, J=5), 3.18 (4 H, t, J=5), 3.60 (2 H, s), 6.44-6.47 (1 H, m), 6.97 (2 H, dd, J=9, 3), 7.13-7.17 (2 H, m), 7.25-7.39 (5 H, m) and 8.01 (1 H, bs).

15

EXAMPLE 67 (Intermediate)

5-(4-Propylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

(0.54 g, 2.2 mmol; yield 24 %), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (3 H, t, J=7), 1.53-1.62 (2 H, m), 2.37-2.43 (2 H, m), 2.65-2.73 (4 H, m), 3.17-3.22 (4 H, m), 6.45-6.48 (1 H, m), 6.96-7.00 (1 H, dm), 7.14-7.19 (2 H, m), 7.30 (1 H, d, J=9) and 8.13 (1 H, bs).

20

EXAMPLE 68

N-Benzenesulfonyl-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

25 5-(4-Methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole (215 mg, 1 mmol), benzenesulfonylchloride (265 mg, 1.5 mmol) and Aliquat 336 (10 mg) were dissolved in DCM (10 mL). Aqueous NaOH (20 %, 2 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 6 h. The organic layer was separated, dried and concentrated to give the crude as an oil that was purified
30 on a silica column using DCM and MeOH as eluent. The pure fractions were concentrated to give an oil (260 mg, 0.66 mmol) ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.35 (3 H, s), 2.59 (4 H, t, J=5), 3.18 (4 H, t, J=5), 6.57 (1 H, d, J=4), 6.98-7.03 (2 H, m), 7.38-7.54 (4 H,

m), 7.82-7.90 (3 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 355.1345 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

Examples 69-87 were prepared using the same method as for Example 1. Examples 72-
5 87 are reported as hydrochloride salts.

EXAMPLE 69

N-(4-Methylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

10 (0.24 g, yield 59 %) ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.33 (3 H, s), 2.37 (3 H, s), 2.61 (4 H, t, J=5), 3.18 (4 H, t, J=5), 6.55 (1 H, d, J=3), 6.98-7.30 (2 H, m), 7.19 (2 H, d, J=4), 7.47 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.72 (2 H, d, J=9) and 7.86 (1 H, d, J=9); MS (posES-FIA) 369.1502 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

15 EXAMPLE 70

N-Benzenesulfonyl-5-(4-isopropylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

(0.24 g, yield 57 %), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.12 (6 H, d, J=7), 2.68-2.77 (5 H, m), 3.15-3.25 (4 H, m), 6.57 (1 H, d, J=5), 6.98-7.04 (2 H, m), 7.39-7.44 (2 H, m), 7.46-7.54 (1
20 H, m) and 7.81-7.89 (3 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 383.1655 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 71

25 N-(4-Methylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-isopropylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole

(0.29 g, yield 67 %), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.11 (6 H, d, J=6), 2.33 (3 H, s), 2.67-2.78 (5 H, m), 3.15-3.25 (4 H, m), 6.54 (1 H, d, J=4), 6.97-7.03 (2 H, m), 7.19 (2 H, d, J=8), 7.46 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.67-7.81 (3 H, m) and 7.86 (1 H, d, J=9); MS (posES-FIA) 397.1823 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >90%.

30

EXAMPLE 72

**N-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-propylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole,
hydrochloride**

(0.27 g, yield 67 %), ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.10 (3 H, t, $J=7$), 1.93-2.03 (2 H, m), 3.10-3.20 (2 H, m), 3.63-3.70 (4 H, m), 3.88 (3 H, s), 3.90 (3 H, s), 4.30-4.42 (2 H, m), 4.82-4.94 (2 H, m), 6.76 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 6.87-6.94 (2 H, m), 7.53-7.60 (2 H, m), 7.72-7.76 (1 H, m), 7.83-7.88 (1 H, m), 8.08-8.12 (1 H, m), 8.16-8.20 (1 H, m) and 13.45 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 443.1871 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >75%.

EXAMPLE 73

10

N-(3-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-propylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.16 g, yield 67 %), ^1H NMR ($\text{MeOH } d_6$) δ 1.02 (3 H, t, $J=7$), 1.72-1.84 (2 H, m), 3.02-3.18 (4 H, m), 3.19-3.26 (2 H, m), 3.60-3.68 (2 H, m), 3.71-3.80 (2 H, m), 6.67 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.08-7.13 (1 H, m), 7.15-7.18 (1 H, m), 7.30-7.37 (1 H, m), 7.46-7.54 (1 H, m), 7.58-7.64 (2 H, m), 7.66-7.72 (1 H, m) and 7.86-7.91 (1 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 401.1585 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >90%.

EXAMPLE 74

20 **N-(4-Propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride**

(0.15 g, yield 38 %) ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 0.90 (3 H, t, $J=7$), 1.56-1.66 (2 H, m), 2.60 (2 H, t, $J=8$), 2.98 (3 H, s), 3.56-3.68 (4 H, m), 4.27-4.40 (2 H, m), 4.64-4.74 (2 H, m), 6.74 (1 H, d, $J=3$), 7.25-7.29 (2 H, m), 7.71-7.81 (4 H, m), 8.06-8.13 (2 H, m) and 13.89 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 397.1813 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >93%.

25

EXAMPLE 75

N-(1-Naphtalenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.18 g, yield 45 %) ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.97 (3 H, s), 3.59 (4 H, t, $J=15$), 4.35-4.46 (2 H, m), 4.68-4.78 (2 H, m), 6.75 (1 H, d, $J=3$), 7.50-7.76 (4 H, m), 7.88-7.98 (3 H, m), 8.11-8.15 (2 H, m), 8.34-8.38 (1 H, m), 8.62 (1 H, d, $J=9$) and 13.94 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 405.1503 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >90%.

30

EXAMPLE 76

N-(Biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.13 g, yield 30 %) ^1H NMR (MeOH-d_6) δ 2.93 (3 H, s), 3.05-3.15 (2 H, m), 3.20-3.30 (2 H, m), 3.50-3.60 (2 H, m), 3.70-3.80 (2 H, m), 6.66 (1 H, d, $J=5$), 7.11 (1 H, dd, $J=9$, 3), 7.16 (1 H, d, $J=3$), 7.32-7.43 (3 H, m), 7.51-7.56 (2 H, m), 7.61 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.66-7.70 (2 H, m) and 7.88-7.94 (3 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 431.1662 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

10 EXAMPLE 77

N-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.17 g, yield 44 %) ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.98 (3 H, s), 3.55-3.68 (4 H, m), 3.82 (3 H, s), 4.30-4.45 (2 H, m), 4.66-4.76 (2 H, m), 6.72 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 6.93 (2 H, d, $J=9$), 7.71 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.74-7.79 (1 H, m), 7.83 (2 H, d, $J=9$), 8.10 (2 H, d, $J=9$) and 13.97 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 385.1456 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >95%.

EXAMPLE 78

20 **N-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride**

(0.13 g, yield 28 %) ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.98 (3 H, s), 3.55-3.70 (4 H, m), 3.88 (3 H, s), 3.89 (3 H, s), 4.32-4.45 (2 H, m), 4.66-4.78 (2 H, m), 6.75 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 6.85-6.93 (2 H, m), 7.53-7.58 (1 H, m), 7.73 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.77-7.82 (1 H, m), 8.08-8.14 (2 H, m) and 13.97 (1H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 415.1561 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >80%.

EXAMPLE 79

30 **N-(2,4-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride**

(0.23 g, yield 53 %) ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.2.99 (3 H, s), 3.55-3.68 (4 H, m), 4.35-4.45 (2 H, m), 4.71-4.82 (2 H, m), 6.77 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 6.84-6.93 (2 H, m), 7.04-7.12 (1 H, m), 7.75-7.82 (2 H, m), 7.98 (1 H, d, $J=9$), 8.10-8.20 (2 H, m) and 13.88 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 391.1155 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >88%.

EXAMPLE 80

N-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

5 (0.34 g, yield 61 %). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 3.26-3.29 (8 H, m), 3.76 (3 H, s), 4.40 (2 H, s), 6.93 (1 H, d, $J=9$), 7.08 (1 H, dd, $J=9$, 3), 7.17 (1 H, d, $J=3$), 7.46-7.51 (3 H, m), 7.52-7.57 (3 H, m), 7.76 (2 H, d, $J=9$) and 7.86 (1 H, d, $J=9$); MS (posES-FIA) 461.1763 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >90%.

10 EXAMPLE 81

N-(2,4-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.30 g, yield 64 %). ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 3.30-3.80 (8 H, m), 4.40 (2 H, s), 6.66 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.04-7.15 (3 H, m), 7.30 (1 H, d, $J=3$), 7.43-7.47 (3 H, m), 7.52-7.56 (2 H, m), 7.57-7.66 (1 H, m), 7.74 (1 H, d, $J=9$) and 8.06-8.14 (1 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 467.1492 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 82

N-(4-Butoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

20 (0.30 g, yield 64 %). ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO } d_6$) δ 0.86 (3 H, t, $J=7$), 1.29-1.42 (2 H, m), 1.55-1.69 (2 H, m), 3.05-3.37 (6 H, m), 3.60-3.70 (2 H, m), 3.97 (2 H, t, $J=6$), 4.35 (2 H, s), 6.70 (1 H, d, $J=3$), 7.02-7.15 (4 H, m), 7.43-7.50 (3 H, m), 7.65-7.71 (3 H, m), 7.78-7.86 (3 H, m) and 11.45 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 503.2236 M^+ ; Purity (HPLC
25 chromsil C18) >95%.

EXAMPLE 83

N-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole,30 **hydrochloride**

(0.36 g, yield 68 %). ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO } d_6$) δ 3.10-3.40 (6 H, m), 3.65-3.85 (2 H, m), 3.76 (6 H, s), 4.35 (2 H, s), 6.70 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.04-7.14 (3 H, m), 7.34 (1 H, d, $J=2$), 7.42-7.47 (3 H, m), 7.50 (1 H, dd, $J=9$, 2), 7.65-7.70 (2 H, m), 7.73 (1 H, d, $J=4$), 7.83

(1H, d, J=9) and 11.65 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 491.1875 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 84

5

N-(Biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.35 g, yield 64 %). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.10-3.20 (4 H, m), 3.30-3.40 (2 H, m), 3.70-3.80 (2 H, m), 4.36 (2 H, s), 6.74 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.05-7.13 (2 H, m), 7.40-7.50 (6 H, m), 7.58-7.63 (2 H, m), 7.63-7.68 (2 H, m), 7.76 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.82-7.87 (3 H, m), 7.98
10 (2 H, d, J=9) and 10.81 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 507.1981 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 85

N-(Naphthalene-2-sulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.40 g, yield 55 %). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.05-3.35 (6 H, m), 3.66 (2 H, d, J=12), 4.33 (2 H, s), 6.71 (1 H, d, J=4), 6.99 (1 H, dd, J=9, 2), 7.10 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.41-7.45 (3H, m), 7.58-7.75 (6 H, m), 8.00 (1 H, d, J=4), 8.07 (1 H, d, J=8), 8.29 (1 H, d, J=9), 8.32 (1 H, d, J=7), 8.62 (1 H, d, J=9) and 11.53 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 481.1842
20 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 86

N-(4-Propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.49 g, yield 63 %). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 0.81 (3 H, t, J=7), 1.44-1.56 (2 H, m), 2.54 (2 H, t, J=8), 3.10-3.27 (6 H, m), 3.28-3.38 (2 H, m), 4.35 (2 H, s), 6.70 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.05-7.09 (1 H, m), 7.10-7.12 (1 H, m), 7.37 (2 H, d, J=8), 7.43-7.48 (3 H, m), 7.63-7.67 (2 H, m), 7.69 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.77-7.84 (3 H, m), and 11.37 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 473.2152 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

30

EXAMPLE 87

N-(3-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(0.36 g, yield 70 %). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.10-3.23 (2 H, m), 3.26-3.40 (4 H, m), 3.65-3.77 (2 H, m), 4.37 (2 H, s), 6.75 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.11 (1 H, dd, J=9, 2), 7.17 (1 H, d, J=2), 7.40-7.45 (3 H, m), 7.48-7.56 (1 H, m), 7.58-7.65 (1 H, m), 7.65-7.71 (2 H, m), 7.73-7.78 (2 H, m), 7.80-7.86 (2 H, m) and 11.79 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 449.1595 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 88

N-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

10 N-(4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole (0.25g, 0.54 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (4 mL), α-chloroethyl chloroformate (0.150 g, 1.05 mmol) was added and the mixture left at room temperature for 2 h after which it was concentrated. MeOH (10 mL) was added and the mixture refluxed for 2 hrs and then concentrated to give the product (0.22 g, quantitative yield). ¹H NMR (MeOH d₆) δ 3.39-3.47 (8 H, m),
15 3.77 (3 H, s), 6.64 (1 H, d, J=3), 6.94 (2 H, d, J=9), 7.15 (1 H, dd, J=9, 2), 7.26 (1 H, d, J=2), 7.59 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.80 (2 H, d, J=9) and 7.90 (1 H, d, J=9); MS (posES-FIA) 371.1304 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

Examples 89-95 were prepared using the same procedure as in example 88.

20

EXAMPLE 89

N-(2,4-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(Isolated 0.20 g). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.49-3.54 (4 H, m), 3.57-3.62 (4 H, m), 6.71 (1
25 H, d, J=4), 7.04-7.15 (2 H, m), 7.28 (1 H, dd, J=9,3), 7.51 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.62-7.65 (1 H, m), 7.81 (1 H, d, J=9) and 8.08-8.16 (1 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 377.1012 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 90

30

N-(4-Butoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride

(Isolated 0.30 g) ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 0.84 (3 H, t, J=8), 1.28-1.39 (2 H, m), 1.55-1.65 (2 H, m), 3.22-3.30 (4 H, m), 3.40-3.48 (4 H, m), 3.95 (2 H, t, J=7), 6.73 (1 H, d,

J=4), 7.00 (2 H, d, J=9), 7.19 (1 H, d, J=9), 7.29 (1 H, bs), 7.71 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.84 (3 H, d, J=9) and 9.64 (1 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 413.1770 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >88%.

5 **EXAMPLE 91**

N-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride

(Isolated 0.24 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.28-3.36 (4 H, m), 3.48-3.55 (4 H, m), 3.75 (3 H, s), 3.76 (3 H, s), 6.76 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.05 (1 H, d, J=9), 7.23-7.44 (3 H, m), 7.53 (1
10 H, dd, J=9, 3), 7.80 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.93 (1 H, d, J=9), and 9.81 (2 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 401.1401 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 92

15 **N-(Biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride**

(Isolated 0.21 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.16-3.23 (4 H, m), 3.27-3.32 (4 H, m), 6.74 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.07-7.14 (2 H, m), 7.38-7.49 (3 H, m), 7.63-7.68 (2 H, m), 7.75 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.82-7.87 (3 H, m), 7.98 (2 H, d, J=9) and 9.00 (2 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 417.1519 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

20

EXAMPLE 93

N-(Naphthalene-2-sulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride

(Isolated 0.25 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.15-3.25 (4 H, m), 3.30-3.36 (4 H, m), 6.73 (1
25 H, d, J=4), 7.05 (1 H, dd, J=9, 3), 7.17 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.61-7.74 (4 H, m), 8.02 (1 H, d, J=4), 8.07 (1 H, d, J=8), 8.30 (1 H, d, J=8), 8.33 (1 H, d, J=8), 8.62 (1 H, d, J=9) and 9.46 (2 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 391.1349 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 94

30

N-(4-Propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride

(Isolated 0.24 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 0.80 (3 H, t, J=8), 1.44-1.55 (2 H, m), 2.53 (2 H, t, J=8), 3.18-3.26 (4 H, m), 3.36-3.42 (4 H, m), 6.73 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.14 (1 H, dd, J=9,

2), 7.21 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.36 (2 H, d, J=8), 7.71 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.79-7.85 (3 H, m), 9.52 (2 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA) 383.1679 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 95

N-(3-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride

(Isolated 0.18 g). ¹H NMR (DMSO d₆) δ 3.31-3.28 (4 H, m), 3.32-3.43 (4 H, m), 6.77 (1 H, d, J=4), 7.14 (1 H, dd, J=9, 3), 7.19 (1 H, d, J=2), 7.50-7.58 (1 H, m), 7.59-7.66 (1 H, m), 7.73-7.79 (2 H, m), 7.80-7.87 (1 H, m) and 9.53 (2 H, bs); MS (posES-FIA)

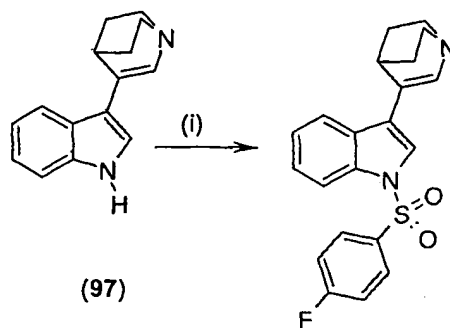
359.1109 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

EXAMPLE 96

N-Benzenesulfonyl-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride

15 1-Benzenesulfonyl-5-bromo-indole (0.336 g, 1 mmol), piperazine (0.516 g, 6 mmol), CsCO₃ (0.456 g, 1.4 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (46 mg, 0.05 mmol), BINAP (62 mg, 0.1 mmol) and xylene (10 mL) were mixed and heated to 120 °C under stirring for 18 h. The product was isolated as the hydrochloride salt (0.05 g). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.00-3.16 (8 H, m), 6.57 (1 H, d, J=3), 6.99 (1 H, s), 7.02 (1 H, d, J=3), 7.40 (2 H, t, J=8), 7.47-7.53 (2 H, m) and 7.81-7.90 (3 H, m); MS (posES-FIA) 341.1187 M⁺; Purity (HPLC chromsil C18) >98%.

Scheme 4



EXAMPLE 98

25 Preparation of 3-substituted-1-arylsulfonyl indole, hydrochloride.

(i) *p*-Fluoro-sulfonylchloride, NaH, DMF.

EXAMPLE 97 (Intermediate)

3-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-en-3-yl)-1H-indole, oxalate

The compound was obtained according to the procedure described in the literature (*Illi,*

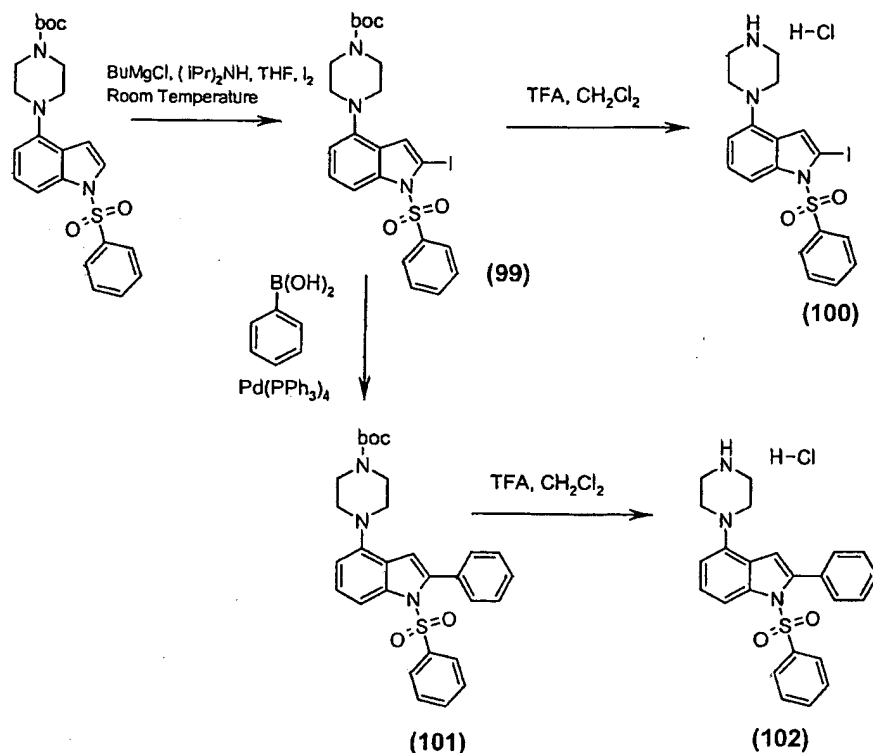
- 5 *V.O. Synthesis 1979, 136; Boeltcher, H.; Seyfried, C.; Minck, K.O.; Wolf, H. P. Ger. Offen. (1991), DE 90-4009565*). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 11.48 (s, 1 H), 7.75 – 7.70 (m, 2 H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.20 – 7.05 (m, 2 H), 6.92 (s, 1 H), 3.34 (s, 1H), 3.26 (br, 2 H), 2.84 (br, 2 H), 1.88 (br, 2 H), 1.63 (br, 2H).

10 EXAMPLE 98

3-(1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-en-3-yl)-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole

At 0°C 3-(3-indolyl)-2,3-dihydroquinuclidine (179 mg, 0.80 mmol) was added to a suspension of NaH (20 mg, 0.85 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) and stirred for 15 min. Then the

- 15 4-fluorophenylsulfonyl chloride (174 mg, 0.90 mmol) was added and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min at 0°C and 3h at room temperature. The DMF was evaporated and the resulting solid was chromatographed (Eluant CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH, 90/10) to afford 100 mg (32%) of the desired compound. ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.25 – 8.10 (m, 3 H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.65 – 7.30
20 (m, 3 H), 7.20 – 7.05 (m, 2 H), 3.18 (br, 2 H), 2.75 (br, 2 H), 1.78 (br, 2 H), 1.50 (br, 2H); MS (ESI+) for *m/z* 383 (M+H)⁺.

51
Scheme 5

5 EXAMPLE 99 (Intermediate)

tert-Butyl 4-[2-iodo-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate

A mixture of butylmagnesium chloride (1 mL, 1 mmol, 2.0 M in ether) and di-isopropyl amine (0.279 mL, 2 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was stirred for 4 h under inert atmosphere at room temperature. A solution of tert-butyl 4-[1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate (220 mg, 0.5 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added slowly and the resulting mixture stirred for 2 h at room temperature. A solution of iodine (380 mg, 2.2 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred overnight. After evaporation of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was treated with an aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x10 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂) using CH₂Cl₂ as eluent to give 100 mg (35%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05-7.80 (m, 3 H), 7.60-7.35 (m, 3 H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.98 (s, 1 H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.62 (m, 4 H), 3.05 (m, 4 H), 1.47 (m, 9 H); MS (ESI⁺) for *m/z* 568 (M+H)⁺.

EXAMPLE 100

2-Iodo-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride

- 5 In CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) tert-butyl 4-[2-iodo-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate (25 mg, 0.044 mmol) and HCl in ether (1 mL) were added and shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting precipitate was filtered off and washed with ether giving 20 mg of the desired compound. ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.02 (br, 1H), 7.90-7.80 (m, 3 H), 7.75-7.55 (m, 3 H), 7.32 (s, 1 H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.35-3.10 (m, 8 H); MS (ESI+) for *m/z* 468 (M+H)⁺.
- 10

EXAMPLE 101 (Intermediate)

tert-Butyl 4-[2-phenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate

- 15 tert-Butyl 4-[2-iodo-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate (40 mg, 0.07 mmol), phenyl boronic acid (12 mg, 0.1 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (2 mg, 0.002 mmol) and a 2M aqueous solution of K₂CO₃ (0.075 mL) were stirred for 3 days at 80 °C in dimethoxyethane (2 mL). After evaporation of the solvent, the crude was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂) and led to 30 mg of the desired compound (80%). ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.02 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.55-7.20 (m, 11 H), 6.78 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (s, 1 H), 3.58 (m, 4 H), 3.02 (m, 4 H), 1.48 (m, 9 H). MS (ESI+) for *m/z* 518 (M+H)⁺.
- 20

EXAMPLE 102

2-Phenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride

- 25 tert-Butyl 4-[2-phenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-4-yl]-1-piperazinecarboxylate (30 mg, 0.058 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) followed by addition of HCl in ether (1 mL). The reaction was shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The resulting precipitate was filtered off and washed with ether giving 20 mg of the desired compound (80%). ¹H NMR (270 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.02 (br, 1 H), 7.90-7.80 (m, 3 H), 7.75-7.55 (m, 3 H), 7.32 (s, 1 H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1 H), 3.35-3.10 (m, 8 H). MS (ESI+) for *m/z* 418 (M+H)⁺.
- 30

EXAMPLE 103 (Intermediate)

4- Trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy-2-methyl-1-tetrabutyltrimethylsilylindole

- 5 4-Hydroxy-2-methylindole (3.0g, 20 mmol) was dissolved in 30 mL of DCM followed by addition of triethylamine (4.2 mL). Solution was cooled (ice bath) and a solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (6.3 g, 22 mmol) in DCM (6 mL) was slowly added under stirring. After 10 minutes the solution was washed by aqueous K_2CO_3 , dried (K_2CO_3) and solvent was evaporated. Compound was dissolved in THF (10 mL) and
- 10 NaH (0.8 g of 80% suspension in oil) was added. TBDMSCl (3.3g, 22 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The solution was diluted by 20 mL of DCM, washed by aqueous NH_4Cl . Organic phase was dried and evaporated. The compound was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 hexane-ether). Yield 5.7 g (75%): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.48 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1 H), 7.10-6.96 (m, 2 H), 6.44 (s, 1 H), 2.50 (s, 3 H), 0.96 (s, 9 H), 0.64 (s, 6
- 15 H); MS (ESI) 381.1 (M + H).

EXAMPLE 104 (Intermediate)

4- (N-Boc-piperazinyl)-2-methyl-1-tetrabutyltrimethylsilylindole

- 20 4- trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy-2-methyl-1-tetrabutyltrimethylsilylindole (1.0 g, 2.6 mmol) and boc-piperazine (0.73 g, 3.9 mmol) were reacted according to Method 1 to give 0.75 g (67%) of a solid: 1HNMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.20 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.96 (t, 1 H), 6.55 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.31 (s, 1 H), 3.63 (pt, 4 H), 3.11 (pt, 4 H), 2.47 (s, 3 H), 1.48 (s, 9 H), 0.94 (s, 9 H), 0.64 (s, 6 H); MS (ESI) 417.4 (M + H).

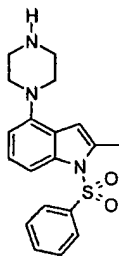
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EXAMPLE 105

4-Piperazinyl-2-methyl-1-benzosulfonylindole trifluoroacetate

- 4- (N-Boc-piperazinyl)-2-methyl-1-tetrabutyltrimethylsilylindole (0.2 g, 0.48 mmol)
- 30 was dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 ml) followed by the addition of a solution of sodium fluoride (0.1 g) in water (1 mL). Mixture was vigorously stirred (50°C) for 2 h. The organic phase was separated, dried and evaporated. The crude was dissolved in DCM (10 mL) followed by the addition of benzosulfonylchloride (0.1 g, 0.58 mmol) and

aqueous NaOH (0.5 mL, 50% water solution). The mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 h. Water (5 mL) was added, the organic phase was separated, dried and evaporated. The crude was dissolved in DCM (10 mL) and trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) was added. After 3 h solvent was evaporated and compound was crystallized from ethanol. Yield 60 mg
 5 (54%): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.83-7.77 (m, 3 H), 7.59-7.56 (m, 1 H), 7.50-7.46 (m, 2 H), 7.19 (t, 1 H), 6.81 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1 H), 6.52 (s, 1 H), 3.41 (pt, 4 H), 3.30 (pt, 4 H), 2.61 (s, 3 H);
 ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3)
 δ 143.7, 138.8, 138.0, 136.6, 133.9, 129.2, 126.1, 124.3, 123.5, 111.5, 110.0, 107.3, 48.
 10 5, 43.8, 14.6; MS (ESI) 356.4 (M + H).



EXAMPLE 105

EXAMPLE 106 (Intermediate)

15

N-(t-Butyl-dimethylsilyl-4-(4-boc-homopiperazinyl)-indole

The title compound was prepared according as Example 4.

^1H NMR (D_2O) δ 9.37 (bs, 2 H) NH; 7.95 (m, 2 H); 7.73-7.56 (m, 4 H); 7.44 (d, $J = 8.2$, 1 H); 7.18 (t, $J = 8.2$, 1 H); 6.84 (m, 1 H); 6.65 (d, $J = 7.9$, 1 H); 3.65 (m, 2 H); 3.46 (m,
 20 2 H); 3.31 (m, 2 H); 3.19 (m, 2 H); 2.13 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (D_2O) : 145.7, 137.5, 136.3, 135.2, 130.4, 127.3, 126.2, 125.1, 121.3, 109.3, 105.4, 100.0, 50.8, 48.7, 46.6, 45.1, 25.6. MS (ESI) 356 (M+H).

EXAMPLE 107 (Intermediate)

25

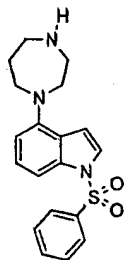
1- Phenylsulfonyl-N-(t-butyl-dimethylsilyl-4-(4-boc-homopiperazinyl)-indole

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.86 (m, 2 H); 7.54-7.38 (m, 6 H); 7.4 (t, $J = 8.2$, 1 H); 6.65-6.62 (m, 1 H); 3.63-3.41 (m, 8 H); 1.97 (m, 2 H); 1.43 (s, 9 H); MS (ESI) 456 (M+H).

EXAMPLE 108

1- Phenylsulfonyl-4-(homopiperaziny)-indole hydrochloride

- 5 ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.24 (m, 2 H); 7.09-7.07 (m, 6 H); 7.01 (t, J = 8.1, 1 H); 6.53 (m, 1 H); 3.69-3.28 (m, 8 H); 2.06 (m, 2 H); 1.42 (s, 9 H); 0.91 (s, 9 H); 0.56 (s, 6 H).
MS (ESI) 430 (M+H).



EXAMPLE 108

10

Pharmacological tests

- The ability of a compound of the invention to bind the 5HT₆ receptor can be determined using *in vivo* and *in vitro* assays known in the art. The biological activity of
15 compounds prepared in the Examples was tested using different tests.

5-HT₆ Intrinsic Activity Assay

- Antagonists at the 5HT₆ receptor were characterized by measuring inhibition of 5-HT induced increase in cAMP in HEK 293 cells expressing the human 5-HT₆ receptor (see Boess et al. (1997) Neuropharmacology 36: 713-720). Briefly, HEK293/5-HT₆
20 cells were seeded in polylysine coated 96-well plates at a density of 25 000 / well and grown in DMEM (Dubecco's Modified Eagle Medium) (without phenol-red) containing 5% dialyzed Foetal Bovine Serum for 48 hours at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator. The medium was then aspirated and replaced by 0.1 ml assay medium (Hanks Balance Salt Solution containing 20 mM HEPES, 1.5 mM isobutylmethylxanthine and 1 mg/ml
25 bovine serum albumin). After addition of test substances, 50 µl dissolved in assay medium, the cells were incubated for 10 min at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator. The medium was again aspirated and the cAMP content was determined using a radioactive cAMP kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, BIOTRAK RPA559). The potency of antagonists was quantified by determining the concentration that caused 50% inhibition

of 5-HT (at $[5\text{-HT}] = 8 \text{ times } EC_{50}$) evoked increase in cAMP, using the formula $K_i = IC_{50} / (1 + [5HT] / EC_{50})$. Typically, the 5-HT₆ receptor affinity values (K_i) were in the range of from 0.1 nM to 2 μ M.

5 **Method for in vivo assay of reduction of food intake**

Animals

Obese (ob/ob) mouse is selected as the primary animal model for screening as this mutant mouse consumes high amounts of food resulting in a high signal to noise ratio. To further substantiate and compare efficacy data, the effect of the compounds on food consumption is also studied in wild type (C57BL/6J) mice. The amount of food consumed during 15 hours of infusion of compounds is recorded.

Male mice (obese C57BL/6JBom-Lep^{ob} and lean wild-type C57B1/6JBom; Bomholtsgaard, Denmark) 8-9 weeks with an average body weight of 50 g (obese) and 25 g (lean) are used in all the studies. The animals are housed singly in cages at $23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, 40-60 % humidity and have free access to water and standard laboratory chow. The 12/12-h light/dark cycle is set to lights off at 5 p.m. The animals are conditioned for at least one week before start of study.

Compounds

The test compounds are dissolved in solvents suitable for each specific compound such as cyclodextrin, cyclodextrin/methane sulfonic acid, polyethylene glycol/methane sulfonic acid, saline. Fresh solutions are made for each study. Doses of 30, 50 and 100 mg kg⁻¹ day⁻¹ are used. The purity of the test compounds is of analytical grade.

Minipump implantation

The animals are weighed at the start of the study and randomized based on body weight. Alzet osmotic minipumps (Model 2001D; infusion rate 8 μ l/h) are used and loaded essentially as recommended by the Alzet technical information manual (Alza Scientific Products, 1997; Teeuwes and Yam, 1976). Continuous subcutaneous infusion with 24 hours duration is used. The minipumps are either filled with different concentrations of test compounds dissolved in vehicle or with only vehicle solution and maintained in vehicle pre-warmed to 37°C (approx. 1h). The minipumps are implanted subcutaneously in the neck/back region under short acting anesthesia (metofane/enflurane). This surgical procedure lasts approximately 5 min. It takes about 3 h to reach steady state delivery of the compound.

Food intake measurements

The weight of the food pellets are measured at 5 p.m. and at 8 p. m. for two days before (baseline) and one day after the implantation of the osmotic minipumps. The weigh-in is performed with a computer assisted Mettler Toledo PR 5002 balance.

- 5 Occasional spillage is corrected for. At the end of the study the animals are killed by neck dislocation and trunk blood sampled for later analysis of plasma drug concentrations.

Determination of plasma concentration

- 10 The plasma sample proteins are precipitated with methanol, centrifuged and the supernatant is transferred to HPLC vials and injected into the liquid chromatography /mass spectrometric system. The mass spectrometer is set for electrospray positive ion mode and Multiple Reaction Monitoring is used.

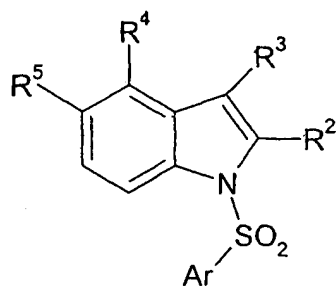
A linear regression analysis of the standards forced through the origin is used to calculate the concentrations of the unknown samples.

15 **Statistical evaluation**

- Food consumption for 15 hours is measured for the three consecutive days and the percentage of basal level values is derived for each animal from the day before and after treatment. The values are expressed as mean \pm SD and \pm SEM from eight animals per dose group. Statistical evaluation is performed by Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA
- 20 using the per cent basal values. If statistical significance is reached at the level of $p < 0.05$, Mann-Whitney U-test for statistical comparison between control and treatment groups is performed.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein

Ar is

(1) phenyl,

(2) naphthyl,

- 10 (3) a 5- to 10-membered monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, or

(4) -R⁹-phenyl;

wherein each of phenyl, naphthyl, and heterocyclic ring is independently optionally substituted with halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, CF₃, hydroxyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, OCF₃, COCF₃, CN,

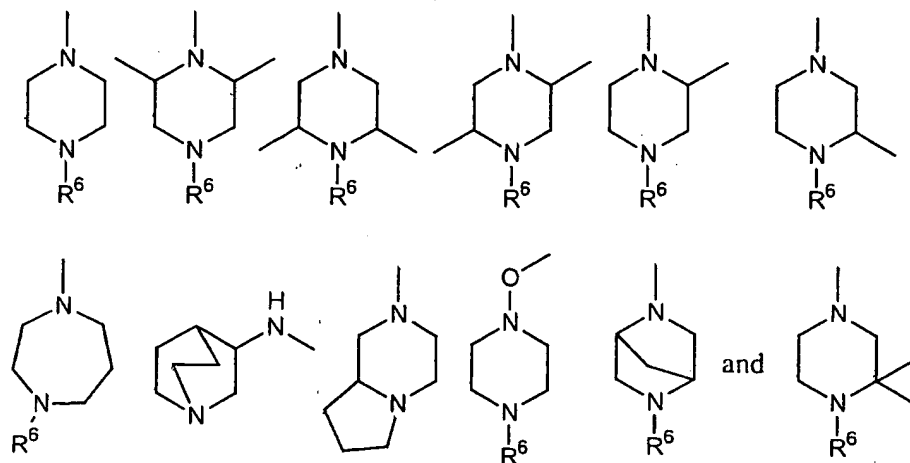
- 15 NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, -NR⁷R⁸, C₁₋₆ alkylcarboxyl, formyl, -C₁₋₆ alkyl-NH-CO-phenyl, -C₁₋₆ alkyl-CO-NH-phenyl, -NH-CO-C₁₋₆ alkyl, -CO-NR⁷R⁸, or SR⁷; wherein each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl; and R⁹ is C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₂₋₆ alkenyl, each of which being optionally substituted with phenyl or phenyloxy;

- 20 R² is H, phenyl, I, or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

R³ is H or 3-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-en)yl;

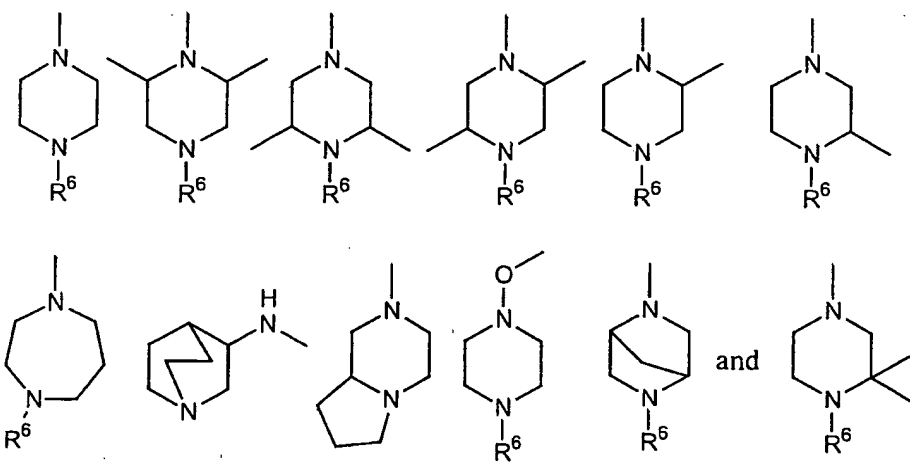
R⁴ is H or a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:

59



wherein R^6 is H, C_{1-6} alkyl, or benzyl; and

R^5 is H, hydroxy, C_{1-3} alkoxy, F, NO_2 , CF_3 , OCF_3 , or a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, or stereoisomer thereof,

with the proviso that when R^2 is alkyl, R^4 is not H.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein

Ar is

(1) phenyl,

(2) 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl,

(3) a 5- to 10-membered monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen, or

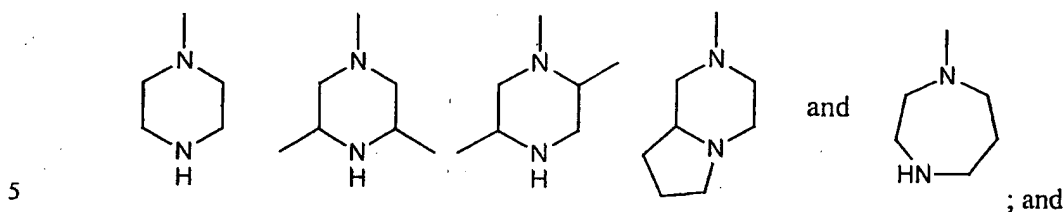
(4) $-R^9$ -phenyl;

wherein each of phenyl, naphthyl, and heterocyclic ring is independently optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, C_{1-6} alkyl, CF_3 , hydroxyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, OCF_3 , phenyl, C_{2-6}

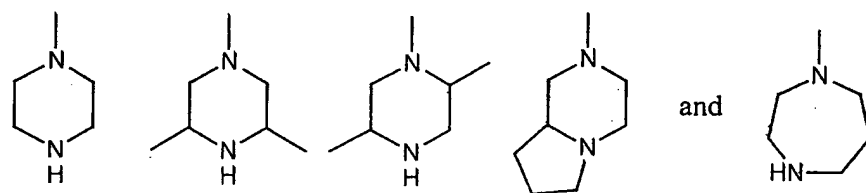
alkenyl, $-NR^7R^8$, $-NH-CO-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, or SR^7 , wherein each of R^7 and R^8 is independently H or C_{1-6} alkyl; and R^9 is C_{1-2} alkyl;

R^2 is H, phenyl, I, or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of:

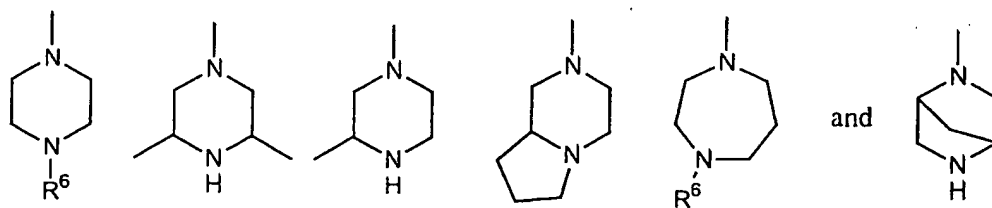


R^5 is C_{1-3} alkoxy or a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is phenyl, optionally substituted
10 with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF_3 , C_{1-4} alkoxy, OCF_3 , CN, NO_2 , phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or $-NR^7R^8$, where each of R^7 and R^8 is independently H or methyl.
4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl, each
15 of which being optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF_3 , C_{1-4} alkoxy, OCF_3 , CN, NO_2 , phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or $-NR^7R^8$, where each of R^7 and R^8 is independently H or methyl.
5. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is a heterocyclic ring selected
20 from the group consisting of furyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, diazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, indolyl, quinoliny, isoquinoliny, benzofuryl, benzothienyl, and benzoxadiazolyl, each of which being optionally substituted with halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, CF_3 , hydroxyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, OCF_3 , CN, NO_2 , phenyloxy, phenyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, $-NR^7R^8$, C_{1-6} alkylcarboxyl, formyl, $-NH-CO-C_{1-6}$ alkyl, $-CO-NR^7R^8$, or SR^7 ;
25 wherein each of R^7 and R^8 is independently H or C_{1-6} alkyl.

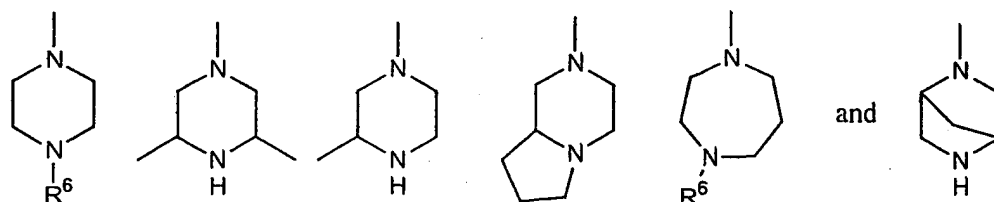
6. A compound according to claim 5, wherein Ar is a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzothienyl, and benzoxadiazolyl, each of which being optionally substituted with halogens or C₁₋₆ alkyl.
7. A compound according to claim 6, wherein Ar is 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, or 4-pyridyl.
8. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is a 5- to 7-membered aromatic, partially saturated, or completely saturated heterocyclic ring having 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S, or NR¹⁰, where R¹⁰ is H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, -CO-CF₃, or absent.
9. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is -R⁹-phenyl, wherein R⁹ is C₁₋₃ alkyl or C₂₋₃ alkenyl, each of which being optionally substituted with phenyl, and wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF₃, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, OCF₃, CN, NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or -NR⁷R⁸; each of R⁷ and R⁸ being independently H or C₁₋₆ alkyl.
10. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein each of R² and R³ is H.
11. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein each of R⁴ and R⁵ is independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



- wherein R⁶ is H, C₁₋₃ alkyl, or benzyl.

12. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is phenyl, optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF₃, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, OCF₃, CN, NO₂, phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or -NR⁷R⁸ where each of R⁷ and R⁸ is independently H or methyl; each

of R^2 and R^3 is H; and each of R^4 and R^5 is independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:

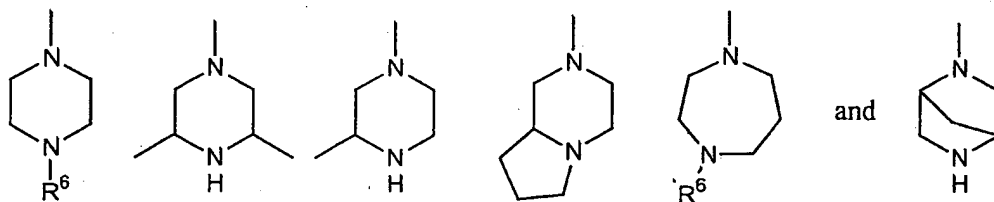


wherein R^6 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, or benzyl.

5

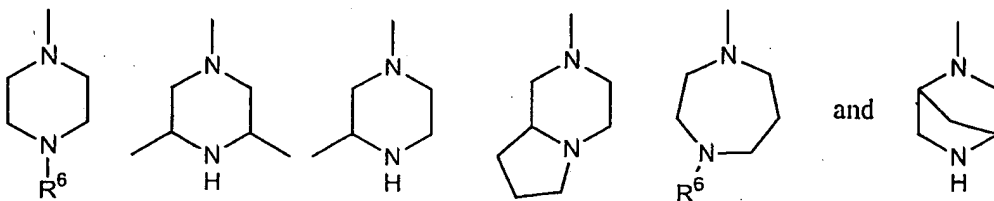
13. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl, each of which being optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF_3 , C_{1-4} alkoxy, OCF_3 , CN, NO_2 , phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or $-NR^7R^8$, where each of R^7 and R^8 is independently H or methyl; each of R^2 and R^3 is H; and each of R^4 and R^5 is

10 independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



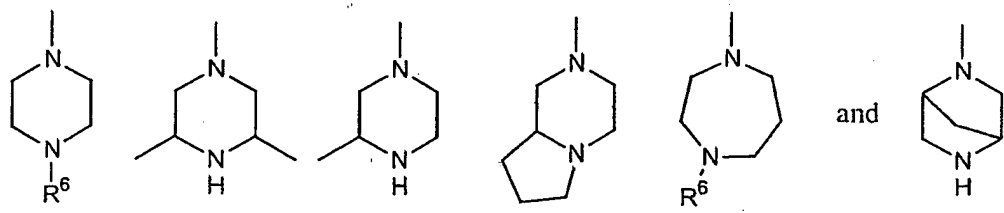
wherein R^6 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, or benzyl.

14. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of pyridyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzothienyl, and benzoxadiazolyl, each of which being optionally substituted with halogens or C_{1-6} alkyl; each of R^2 and R^3 is H; and each of R^4 and R^5 is independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



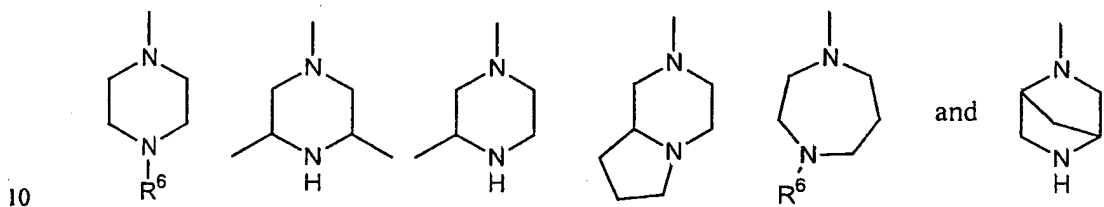
20 wherein R^6 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, or benzyl.

15. A compound according to claim 14, wherein Ar is 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, or 4-pyridyl; each of R^2 and R^3 is H; and each of R^4 and R^5 is independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



5 wherein R^6 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, or benzyl.

16. A compound according to claim 1, wherein Ar is $-R^9$ -phenyl; each of R^2 and R^3 is H; and each of R^4 and R^5 is independently a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of:



10 wherein R^6 is H, C_{1-3} alkyl, or benzyl; R^9 is C_{1-3} alkyl or C_{2-3} alkenyl, each of which being optionally substituted with phenyl; and phenyl is optionally substituted with F, Cl, Br, methyl, CF_3 , C_{1-4} alkoxy, OCF_3 , CN, NO_2 , phenyloxy, phenyl, methylsulfonyl, or $-NR^7R^8$; each of R^7 and R^8 being independently H or C_{1-6} alkyl.

15

17. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being

1-phenylsulfonyl-4-piperazinyldole hydrochloride,

1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

1-(mesitylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

20 1-(1-naphthylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

N,N-dimethyl-5-{[4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indol-1-yl]sulfonyl}-1-naphthalenamine hydrochloride,

1-[(4-propoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

25 1-[(2,5-dichloro-3-thienyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride,

1-[(2,4-difluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyldole)-1H-indole hydrochloride.

- 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-ylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
1-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
5-methyl-2-methoxyl-{{4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}phenyl ether
hydrochloride,
5 1-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
1-[(5-chloro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-
indole hydrochloride,
1-[(3-chloro-2-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole
hydrochloride,
10 2-chloro-5-(4-{{4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-
yl}sulfonyl}phenoxy)benzonitrile hydrochloride,
4-bromo-2-{{4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}phenyl methyl ether
hydrochloride,
4-(1-piperazinyl)-1-(3-pyridylsulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
15 7-{{4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}-2-(trifluoroacetyl)-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydroisoquinoline hydrochloride,
methyl 2-{{4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indol-1-yl}sulfonyl}phenyl sulfone
hydrochloride,
1-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
20 1-[(5-chloro-3-methyl-1-benzothien-2-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole
hydrochloride,
4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(4-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole
hydrochloride hydrochloride,
4-piperazino-N-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonyl)indole hydrochloride,
25 4-(3-methylpiperazine)-(N-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenylsulfonyl)indole
dihydrochloride,
4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole
hydrochloride,
4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole
30 hydrochloride,
4-(1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
4-(5-aza-indolizidinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
4-(4-methyl-1-homopiperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole
hydrochloride,
35 4-(3-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole
hydrochloride,

- 4-(*cis*-3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-(4-isopropyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 5 4-((1*S*,4*S*)-2-methyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl)-1-(2-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-(4-methyl-1-homopiperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 10 4-(*cis* 3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-1-(benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-nitro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-bromo-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-chloro-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 15 4-piperazinyl-1-(*E* 2-phenyl-ethensulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(3-trifluoromethyl-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-cyanobenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-chloro-7-chloro-2,1,3-benzoxadiazole sulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 20 4-piperazinyl-1-(3-cyanobenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-phenoxybenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-chlorophenylmethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-methylphenylmethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(1,1-diphenylethanesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 25 4-piperazinyl-1-(4-trifluoromethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 4-piperazinyl-1-(5-[(benzoylamino)methyl]thiophene-2-sulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 1-[(N-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
- 30 N-benzenesulfonyl-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole,
- N-(4-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole,
- N-benzenesulfonyl-5-(4-isopropylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole,
- N-(4-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-isopropylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole,

- N-(3,4-dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-propylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(3-fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-propylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- 5 N-(4-propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(1-naphtalenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- 10 N-(3,4-dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- 15 N-(4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(4-butoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- 20 N-(3,4-dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(napthalene-2-sulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- 25 N-(4-propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(3-fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(4-methoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(2,4-difluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- N-(4-butoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, hydrochloride,
- 30 N-(3,4-dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride,
- N-(biphenyl-4-sulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride,
- N-(napthalene-2-sulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride,
- N-(4-propylbenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride,
- N-(3-fluorobenzenesulfonyl)-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride,
- 35 N-benzenesulfonyl-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-indole, dihydrochloride,

3-(1-azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-en-3-yl)-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl]-1H-indole,
2-iodo-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
2-phenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride,
4-piperazinyl-2-methyl-1-benzosulfonylindole trifluoroacetate, or
5 1-phenylsulfonyl-4-(homopiperazinyl)-indole hydrochloride.

18. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being 1-(phenylsulfonyl)-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole.
- 10 19. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being 1-[(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-(1-piperazinyl)-1H-indole.
20. A compound according to claim 1, said compound being 4-(1-piperazinyl)-1-(3-pyridylsulfonyl)-1H-indole hydrochloride.
- 15 21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
22. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 20 for use in therapy.
- 20 23. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 20 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing a disease related to the serotonin related 5-HT₆ receptor.
- 25 24. The use according to claim 23, wherein the disease is obesity.
25. The use according to claim 23, wherein the disease is a CNS disorder.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C07D 209/08, C07D 453/02, C07D 403/04, C07D 487/04, A61K 31/404,
A61K 31/439, A61K 31/496, A61P 25/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07D, A61K, A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9636611 A1 (CHIROSCIENCE LIMITED), 21 November 1996 (21.11.96) --	1,3,10,21-22
X	WO 9805315 A1 (TULARIK, INC.), 12 February 1998 (12.02.98) --	1,3,10,21,22
X	WO 9633171 A1 (ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA), 24 October 1996 (24.10.96) --	1,3,10,21,22

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 February 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

13-02-2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1993:539117, document no. 119:139117, Pfizer Inc., USA: "Heteroaryl amines as novel acetyl cholinesterase inhibitors"; & WO,9307140,A1,19930415 --	1,3,10,21,22
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1996:736044, document no. 126:29025, Bojinov, V. et al: "Synthesis of new N-arylsulfonylindoles and in vitro assay for fungicidal activity"; & Biotechnol. Biotechnol. Equip. (1996), (1), 27-31 --	1,3,10
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1998:724128, document no. 130:21742, Nippon Soda Col, LTD.: "Pyridylindole compounds and agrochemical fungicides containg them", & JP,10298011,A2,19981110 --	1,3
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1993:495527, document no. 119:95527, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., LTD.: "Preparation of carbamoyl triazole derivatives as herbicides"; & JP,04321671,A2,19921111 --	1,5,10
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1999:550761, document no. 131:299130, Nyasse, Barthelemy et al: "2-Naphthalensulfonyl as a Tosyl Substitute for Protection of Amino Functions. Cyclic Voltammetry Studies on Model Sulfonamides and Their Preparative Cleavage by Reduction"; & J.Org.Chem. (1999), 64(19), 7135-7139 --	1,3,4,10
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1986:110010, document no. 104:110010, Ketcha, Daniel M. et al: "A convenient synthesis of 3-acylindoles via Friedel Crafts acylation of 1-(phenyl- sulfonyl)indole. A new route to pyridocarbazole- 5,11-quinones and ellipticine"; & J. Org. Chem. (1985), 50(26), 5451-7 --	1,3,10
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no.1987-156217, document no. 106:156217, Kasahara, Akira et al: "Palladium-catalyzed synthesis of 2- substituted indoles"; & Yamagata Daigaku Kiyo, Kogaku (1986), 19(1), 39-51 --	1,3,10
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1993:101757, document no. 118:101757, Fuji, Masahiro et al: "Preparation of alkyl-substituted indoles in the benzene portion. Part 6. Synthetic procedure for 4-,5-,6-, or 7-alkoxy- and hydroxyindole derivatives"; & Chem. Pharm. Bull. (1992), 40(9), 2344-52 --	1,3,10
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1995:751092, document no. 123:198572, Goulaouic-Dubois et al: "Protection of Amines by the Pyridine- 2-sulfonyl Group and Its Cleavage under Mild Conditions (SmI2 or Electrolysis); & J. Org. Chem. (1995), 60(18), 5969-72 --	1,5,10
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1999:661842, document no. 132:35576, Ishikura, Minoru et al: "Investigation of the reaction of N-substituted indolylborates: palladium catalyzed cross-coupling reactions and intramolecular alkyl migration reactions"; & J. Heterocycl. Chem. (1999), 36(4), 873-879 --	1,3
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1998:710510, document no. 130:52304, Danieli, Bruno et al: "Application of the Pd-catalyzed heteroarylation of the synthesis of 5-(indol-2'-yl)pyridin-2-one and 5-(indol-2'-yl)pyran-2-one"; & Tetrahedron (1998), 54 (46), 14081-14088 --	1,3,10
X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1999:235586, document no. 130:352114, Li, Zhaopeng et al: "Hetero- cyclic aromatic amide protecting groups for aryl and phthalocyaninesulfonic acids"; & Can. J. Chem. (1999), 77(1), 138-145 --	1,3,10
P,X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 2001:419497, document no. 135:226906, Merlic C. A. et al: "Benzannulation reactions of Fischer carbene complexes for the synthesis of indolocarbazoles"; & Tetrahedron (2001), 57(24), 5199-4020 --	1,3
P,X	STN International, File CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 2001:466985, document no. 135:273099, Xiong, W.-N., et al: "Synthesis of Novel Analogues of Marine Indole Alkaloids: Mono(indolyl)-4-trifluoromethylpyridines and Bis (indolyl)-4-trifluoromethylpyridines as Potential Anticancer Agents"; & Biorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2001), 9(7), 1773-1780 --	1,3,10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0812826 A1 (ELI LILLY AND COMPANY), 17 December 1997 (17.12.97) --	1-25
X	WO 9213856 A1 (PFIZER INC.), 20 August 1992 (20.08.92) --	1-25
X	WO 9947516 A1 (SLASSI, ABDELMALIK), 23 Sept 1999 (23.09.99) --	1-25
X	WO 9965906 A1 (ALLELIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS INC.), 23 December 1999 (23.12.99) --	1-25
X	US 6133287 A (SLASSI ET AL), 17 October 2000 (17.10.00) --	1-25
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X	Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, Volume 10, 2000, Methvin Isaac et al: 6-Bicyclopiperazinyl- 1-arylsulfonylindoles and 6-Bicyclopiperidinyl-1- arylsulfonylindoles Derivatives as Novel, Potent, and Selective 5-HT ₆ Receptor Antagonists", pages 1719-1721 --	1-25
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Med. Chem. Res., Volume 10, No. 4, 2000, Mase Lee et al: "5-HT ₆ Serotonin Receptor Binding Affinities of N1-Benzenesulfonyl and Related Tryptamines", pages 230-242 -- -----	1-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intc. Application No.
PCT/SEU1/02319

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

see next sheet

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter application No.
PCT/SE01/02319

The search revealed a large number of substances relevant to the issue of novelty. So many documents were retrieved that it is impossible to cover all the previously known substances in the report. Therefore the number of substances represented in this report has been restricted and a representative selection of documents has been cited.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

28/01/02

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

28/01/02

International application No.

PCT/SE 01/02319

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